

Monday, April 17, 1972
Chaitra 28, 1894(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 17, 1972/Chaitra 28,
1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

जेल गाड़ियों में रहने वाले राजस्थान के
परिवारों के लिये आवास

*421. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या
निर्वास और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में एक विशेष वर्ग के
लोग अपने परिवारों सहित जेल गाड़ियों में
बसते-जबहूँ बसते रहते हैं;

(ख) क्या वे लोग राजस्थान के रहने
वाले हैं और जोड़े का सामान बचाकर
मुखाग्र करते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इनके
आवास के लिये क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING
(SHRI I K GUJRAL) (a) to (c)
Gadia Lohars move from place to place
along with their families in carts and earn
their livelihood by manufacture of iron
ware. The State Government of Rajasthan
have been implementing various schemes
for the welfare of backward classes under
the Central and State Sector Plans. Under
the Central Sector of the Fourth Plan, the
Department of Social Welfare have made
a provision of Rs 4.75 lakhs for under-
taking various schemes for the Welfare of
Denotified Nomadic and Semi-nomadic
Tribes in Rajasthan

श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो मुझे उत्तर
दिया है वह बड़ा ही प्रसन्नोत्पन्नक है क्योंकि
कि आप ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि
सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है। मेरा तो
सीधासादा प्रश्न था कि उनके आवास की
व्यवस्था करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा
रहे हैं। मैं तो केवल यह जानना चाहता हूँ
कि उन के आवास की क्या व्यवस्था की जा
रही है और उस की निश्चित प्रगति क्या
है ?

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : मैंने यह नहीं
कहा कि सूचना जमा की जा रही है। मैंने
तो सारी सूचना दी है कि वे लोग एक जगह
से दूसरी जगह बसते रहते हैं और बसकर
अपना रोजगार करते हैं। उनके लिए

राजस्थान की सरकार ने कुछ योजना शुरू की है। सेंटर में भी सोशल वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट ने कुछ योजनाएं शुरू की हैं इन को बसाने के लिए। अगर इनको मकान बना कर देने और इन्हें बसाने के लिए राजस्थान की सरकार कोई खास स्कीम बना कर भेजे तो हम लोग उस पर हमदर्दी से विचार करेंगे और जो कुछ भी सहायता वह हम में भागेंगे हम देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

श्री आर० बी० बच्चे : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि महाराणा प्रताप के वक्त में इन गांविया लोहारों ने एक निश्चय किया था कि जब तक स्वराज्य प्राप्त नहीं होगा तब तक हम बाहर घूमते रहेंगे और स्वराज्य प्राप्ति के बाद माननीय जवाहर साहब नेहरू ने उन को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि अब स्वराज्य प्राप्त हो गया है, इसलिए अब मोमेडिक जैसे घूमने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, आप के आवास की व्यवस्था हम करेंगे, तो स्वराज्य प्राप्ति के बाद अब तक केन्द्रीय शासन ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : यह जो सारा मामला है इन को सेटिल करने का या सोशल वेलफेयर का, यह मेरे मुहकमे से ताल्लुक नहीं रखता है। यह दो हिस्से में बंटा है। एक तो राजस्थान की सरकार जो इन को बसाने के लिए प्रयत्न कर रही है वह राजस्थान सरकार के पास है और दूसरा यह है कि सोशल वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट में भी ऐसे लोगों को बसाने के लिए कुछ योजनाएं हैं। जहां तक इस मिनिस्ट्री का ताल्लुक है मैं सिर्फ यही कह सकता हूँ कि अगर इन को कहीं बसाने के लिए राजस्थान की सरकार को मकानों के लिए कुछ रुपये की जरूरत होगी तो हम लोग हमदर्दी से गौर कर के जो कुछ भी वह चाहे वह सहायता देने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री मूलचंद बागा : गांविया लोहारों के लिए मकान बनाए गए लेकिन वह लोग एक जगह रहकर कोई रोजगार नहीं करते जिसके कारण मकानों को छोड़ते चले जा रहे हैं क्योंकि उन का रोजगार ही नहीं चलता तो वह एक जगह बसना ही नहीं चाहते। इसलिए वह मकानों को छोड़ने जा रहे हैं। क्या यह सत्य है ?

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : मैं यकीन से यह नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि यह सत्य है या नहीं क्योंकि इस के मुताबिक मेरे पास इन्फार्मेशन नहीं है। लेकिन मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि जितनी भी योजनाएं बननी चाहिए लोगों को मकान देने के लिए चाहे वह गांविया लोहारों के लिए हो या किसी और के लिए उस में बुनियादी बात यह ध्यान में रखी जानी चाहिए कि रोजगार का सम्बन्ध मकान के साथ होना चाहिए। यह नहीं कि मकान मिले तो रोजगार न मिले और रोजगार मिले तो मकान न मिले। इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाना जरूरी है तभी एक कामयाब योजना जो बनती है उसी का नाम है मकान और रोजगार दोनों का संबंध है।

SHRI D. BASUMATARI : The Minister has stated that the State Government also is concerned with this problem. I would like to know whether the State Government of Rajasthan has requested the Central Government to allot money to meet the needs of these tribal people.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : No, Sir. I have not received any request from the State Government for this purpose.

श्री मूलचंद बागा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात की देखरेख हुए कि यह एक मुश्किल बात है और इस तरह की मुश्किल

जातियाँ हमारे देश के और भागों में भी हैं जो हजारों वर्षों से घूमती रहती हैं, कोई स्थायी आवास-निवास उनका नहीं है इस बात को देखते हुए और इस अनुभव को भी ध्यान में रखकर कि सोवियत यूनियन ने अपने रूसी तुर्किस्तान की घुमक्कड़ जातियों को स्थायी रूप में बसा दिया है, क्या भारत सरकार कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति प्रस्तावित कर रही है जिस के आधार पर इन तमाम घुमक्कड़ जातियों को पूरे देश के अंदर बसा दिया जाय और उनकी श्रम शक्ति को राष्ट्र के उत्थान में सम्मिलित किया जाय ?

SHRI J. K. GUJRAL : It is a laudable wish and we are also keen that some such thing should be done. It is difficult for me to say for the Centre because ultimately settlement is the State subject and I think the States should be able to attend to it and if the States want some special attention either from the Social Welfare Department or the Ministry of Housing we will be glad to co-operate.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : May I know what was the population of this type of tribe, who is living in carts, before Independence and what is their population after Independence ?

MR. SPEAKER : Please give a separate notice because you are requiring figures.

श्री भागीरथ भंडार : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो गार्दिया लोहार है इनकी कुल संख्या कितनी है और राजस्थान के किस-किस जिले में वह बसते हैं ? साथ ही केवल उनका लोहारी का काम है या इस के अलावा और भी कोई काम उनके पास है जिससे वह अपनी गुजर करते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही प्रश्न तो उन्होंने किया था कि संख्या कितनी है ? आप दूसरे

हिस्से का बना दीजिए कि क्या काम करते हैं ?

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : यह मैंने प्रश्न किया कि ये लोग ग्राम तौर पर लोहारी का काम करते हैं। लेकिन साथ-साथ कोई और काम भी करते हों तो वह मैं कह नहीं सकता क्योंकि वह तो कुदरती बात है खान्दान से खान्दान में मुक्तलिक हो सकता है। लेकिन बुनियादी तौर पर ग्रामतौर से यह लोग लोहारी का ही काम करते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Samanta absent

Mr. Prasannbhai Mehta.

Meeting of Board of Governors of International Development Research Centre

*423 SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether a meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Development Research Centre was held at New Delhi on March 13 and 14, 1972 under the chairmanship of the former Prime Minister of Canada, and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed in the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The meeting was a closed meeting and no representative of the Government of India was invited to attend. We have, therefore, no information on the subjects discussed at the meeting.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : I would like to know from the Minister whether any discussion has taken place regarding studies

about the development of rural areas and whether any discussion has taken place regarding the work of flood control also.

MR. SPEAKER : You have asked a specific question about a particular meeting.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : I am asking about the Board meeting.

MR. SPEAKER : He says that the Government of India was not invited there,

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : I would like to know whether any discussion has taken place thereafter.

MR. SPEAKER : Discussion on what. They were not participants there. They were not invited there. I think the question should not have been asked further when there was no participation.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : I would like to know whether the Government of India was not invited to this Conference.

MR. SPEAKER : It is very essential that a supplementary should be asked? Now, I cannot check it.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : The Government of India, as I submitted in my reply, was not invited. But, Mr. A Dias attended in his personal capacity. He is the Governor of west Bengal, but is a Member of the Board. So, he attended that meeting.

Ten Point Programme on balanced Use Of Fertilisers

*424. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be to please state:

(a) whether Government are in initiating a 10-point programme to promote the use of balanced fertilisers including micro nutrients such as zinc; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b).

The main features of the 10-point Programme for promotion of balanced use of fertilisers are as follows :—

(1) Massive demonstration programme in seventy selected districts on a package approach in collaboration with the other demonstration programmes in respect of cereals and specific commodities like cotton, oilseeds, jute, sugarcane etc.

(2) Training of V. L. W. S. retail dealers including cooperative salesmen, Extension Officers and other officers in proper fertiliser use and management, so that they can assist the farmers on the efficient use of fertilisers;

(3) Training of farmers including farm women in proper use and management of fertilisers in the selected districts.

(4) Dissemination of information material on the use of fertilisers through personal contact, group discussion and mass media such as films, radio and television.

(5) Organisation of fertiliser festivals in the selected districts.

(6) Strengthening of the existing soil testing laboratories in the districts and provision of mobile soil testing laboratories and also strengthening the quality control laboratories at the Centre and in the States.

(7) Increase cooperative credit facilities to farmers for fertiliser use.

(8) Credit to be given in kind as fertilisers as far as possible.

(9) More selling points to be opened in each block,

(10) Linking of Commercial Bank Credit Programme with fertiliser sales on an area basis.

SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Sir, it is mentioned in the statement that massive demonstration programmes are arranged in 70 selected districts. May I know from the Minister whether the districts under the Tungabhadra Project Scheme are included in those 70 villages? If not, on what basis were those districts selected?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I can lay the statement on the Table of the House. These districts have been included. So far as Mysore is concerned Shimoga, Raichure, Bellary and Belgaum are the districts which are included.

SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : In number (6) they have said about the soil testing laboratories, and mobile units. How many units are there? In which areas are they introduced?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : 18 mobile units have been supplied and according to our proposal there will be a total of 34 units all over the country during IV plan. They are operating all over India.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : In view of hon Minister's statement, point No. 7 and point No. 10. I wish to ask this question. Item No. 7 relates to increase in cooperative credit facilities to the farmers for the fertiliser use and item No. 10 mentions the linking of the commercial bank credit programme with the fertiliser sale on an area basis. In view of the fact that in the rural areas they are not getting any credit facilities from the commercial banks, though it is talked about so much,—what specific instructions are there which have been given to the Commercial Banks to make available the credit required by the farmers and to those who want to purchase fertilisers. What specific instructions have

been given to the cooperatives in this regard.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Commercial banks and cooperative banks are extending credit to the farmers for supply of fertilisers and other inputs; it may be inadequate, one may say. I quite concede the point mentioned by the hon Members. Every year we see that credit facilities are expended, especially to the small farmers. There is one scheme which my Ministry is embarking upon and that is, to see that credit is given, partly in terms of cash and partly in kind. This will cover inputs, fertilizers etc. We are thus trying to tie up their requirement particularly with regard to these small farmers.

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा पिछड़ी जातियों के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ और पुस्तक अनुदान

*425. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों, पिछड़ी जातियों के हाई स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति एवं पुस्तक अनुदान देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करती है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन वर्षों में विभिन्न राज्यों को राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार दी गई आर्थिक सहायता का विवरण क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली छात्रवृत्ति की राशि के बिल्कुल नगण्य होने के कारण उस राज्य में उक्त जातियों के छात्रों को दी

जाने वाली छात्रवृत्ति की राशि बढ़ाने का है ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statements showing the expenditure incurred during the last three years are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library See, No. LT-1967/72] Financial aid is not given scheme-wise but in the form of block grants and block loans.

(c) Pre-matric scholarships are given by the State Governments. The question of increasing the rate of scholarships concerns Bihar Government.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उसको देखते हुए विभिन्न राज्यों में अनुसूचित प्रादिम जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जातियों या पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों को जो छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है, उसका कोई न कोई आधार होगा कि आप किस आधार पर विभिन्न राज्यों में रुपये का आवंटन करते हैं ? क्या वह छात्रों की संख्या के आधार पर दिया जाता है या राज्य के पिछड़ेपन को आधार माना जाता है या कोई और आधार आपने तय किया हुआ है ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : The determination is done by the Planning Commission in their negotiations with the States. Personally I am unhappy at the position prevailing in Bihar, because, according to my information, barely 6 to 7 per cent of the children belonging to the scheduled castes are ultimately receiving scholarships. All that I can say is that so far as the Fifth Plan is concerned, I shall try to persuade the Bihar Government to give much greater attention to this problem and give it a higher priority.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने जो प्रयास करने का वायदा किया है, उसके लिए बन्धबाध। लेकिन आपने जो फिगर्स बतलाये हैं, उनके मुताबिक अनुसूचित और अनुसूचित प्रादिम जातियों के लिए 10 लाख 45 हजार रुपये से बढ़ कर 14 लाख रुपये तक हो गया है, लेकिन पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए 1969 से 72 तक केवल साढ़े तीन-तीन लाख रुपया रखा गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ के पिछड़ेपन को देखते हुए, जिसमें आप स्वयं भी सन्तुष्ट नहीं हैं, यह जो पैसा आप देते हैं क्या इस राशि में आप इजाफा करने के लिए तैयार हैं ? क्या इस बारे में बिहार सरकार ने भी आप से कोई अनुरोध किया है ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I think that there is a little bit of misunderstanding. These are not the grants which are sanctioned by the department of Social Welfare. As I have said in my principal statement, there is a block grant and block loan which is sanctioned by the Planning Commission for State Plans. All that we receive is detailed information of the expenditure incurred under these different heads. So, it is really for the State Government and the Planning Commission to decide how much they are going to allocate for this particular purpose.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री क्या बिहार गवर्नमेन्ट ने इस बारे में आप से कोई अनुरोध किया था ?

श्री० एस० नुरुल हसन : किया होगा तो प्लानिंग कमिशन से किया होगा।

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: May I know whether Government are aware that these scholarships meant for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes do not reach these students, in time particularly in my State of Assam, and therefore, the purpose of these scholarships

is defeated, and if so, whether they will inquire who is responsible for this delay, whether the Central Government or the State Government?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : So far as we are concerned, we can deal with only post-matric scholarships. I have heard complaints and only recently some hon. Members drew my attention to the fact that there is some defect in the mechanism as a result of which Scheduled Caste boys and girls are unable to receive the scholarships in time. I am looking into it. I am myself feeling deeply concerned about this.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : May I know the block grant given to the State Government of UP in 1971-72 and whether Government would consider increasing it?

MR. SPEAKER : The main question was only about Bihar...

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : The question relates to State as well as inter-State.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेट्स का मतलब स्टेट्स से नहीं है।

The hon. Member may table a separate question asking for the figures.

श्री सत्य चरण बेसरा : संघान परचना बिने में सभाय पहचानि सेवा मंडल होस्टल रन कर रहा है। जिस लड़के को इस होस्टल से अनुदान मिलता है, उसको स्कूल में छात्रवृत्ति नहीं मिलती। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह क्या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट देती है या स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट देती है?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : All pre-matric scholarships are paid by the State Government.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : आप जितनी भी छात्रवृत्ति या अनुदान देते हैं—प्रत्येक प्राप्ति को बिहार में यह बहुत कम है, और इस कमी का अनुभव आपने भी किया है। तो 1971-72 और 1972-73 के लिए अधिक से अधिक अनुदान देने पर आप कहाँ तक आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और उसमें बिहार सरकार को क्या ऐसा परामर्श दे रहे हैं कि जितने भी विद्यार्थी दरखास्त देते हैं उन दरखास्तों पर अधिक से अधिक विचार करके अधिक से अधिक अनुदान दिया जाये?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : This is a matter really for the Bihar Government.

श्री बी० पी० श्रीय : क्या बजीर साहब यह बनाने की तकलीफ करेंगे कि जो धन सेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में हाई स्कूल तक के विद्यार्थियों के लिए एलाट किया जाता है उनमें से कुछ ऐसे भी विद्यार्थी हैं जो इसको ठीक तरह से इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाते और वह जाया चला जाता है?

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : मैं जैसा आप से अज कर चुका हूँ स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स को अलग अलग हंड्स के लिए ग्रान्ट नहीं दी जाती है बल्कि कंसालिडेटेड ग्रान्ट प्लानिंग कमीशन देना है और उसमें जो इन मुस्तलिफ हंड्स पर खर्चा हुआ है उसको इतना हमको मिलती रहती है और वह इतना मैं आपके सामने पेश कर सकता हूँ, बाकी जो ग्लान्ट ग्रान्ट मुकरंर होती है वह प्लानिंग कमीशन और स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट के बीच का मामला है।

Sub-Letting of Houses in R. K. Puram,
New Delhi

*428. **SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of large-scale sub-letting of houses by the allottees in the R. K. Puram Colony, New Delhi to private parties like employees of business houses and executives;

(b) whether a number of such unauthorised occupants have also got telephones and T. V. installed at their quarters which provide a proof of sub-letting; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to put an end to such trading by Government Servants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) A Government servant allotted a general pool residence can share it with a person of an eligible category decided by the Government from time to time by charging reasonable rent for the portion placed at the disposal of the sharer. If the residence is shared on any other basis or is completely sublet, it is tantamount to subletting and attracts penal provisions of the Allotment Rules. Where complaints about partial or full subletting of Government quarters are received, necessary inquiries are made and Government servants, found guilty of unauthorised subletting, are punished. Some complaints of subletting in Ramakrishnapuram were received and enquired into. Appropriate action has been taken in cases where the complaints were proved. Some cases are still under investigation.

(b) No such cases have come to the notice of the Directorate of Estates.

(c) In order to curb the mal-practice of subletting, periodical checks are conducted in Government colonies by officers of the Directorate of Estates and C. P. W. D. Besides, action is also taken on complaints received from individuals in normal course.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : The hon. Minister has said in his reply that

such allotment is shared only with government servants. According to my information, there are one or two houses which have been sub-let to private merchants who are having their telephones and TV also there. Which is the agency of Government which has made the inquiry and come to the conclusion stated in part (b) of the answer? Is not the presence of a TV aerial in the terrace of the quarter a sufficient proof of sub-letting in this way? Also, when there is a telephone installed there, while the allottee has not been given a telephone connection, does it not prove that it has been sublet to a private person? Have Government inquired into all these details in the case of the residential colony in R. K. Puram?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : In the R. K. Puram area, some complaints have been received in the past and they have been attended to. I think it was somewhere in the region of 333 complaints. But to expect that we should conduct ourselves like the CBI and go round to every house and probe our nose would be unfair, because we do not want to harass the entire community as such. But whenever complaints are received, they are attended to. In the entire Delhi, at the moment, we received this year alone 863 complaints, some of which are under investigation.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that Members of Parliament who are allotted flats are also sub-letting them and, if so, what action is proposed against them? (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : I think you want to know whether some of them are living in Ramakrishnapuram.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : I want to know whether it is a fact; whether the hon. Minister knows it.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about Ramakrishnapuram.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO :
We are always conscious about other persons ; we must also think of ourselves.
(*Interruption*) I want an answer from the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : This question is not relevant.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
Just now, the Minister said that the department is also having some information regarding the occupation of the quarters in Ramakrishnapuram by some unauthorised persons. How many cases has he detected like that ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : In Ramakrishnapuram, the total number of cases complained of in the year 1971-72 was 333 out of which action against four has been taken and they have been debarred. Against three the debarment is also there but partial. In all, action against 7 people was taken, and 205 complaints were anonymous and pseudonymous and action was not initiated, and 108 cases are under examination.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
How many cases were detected ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Out of 333 cases registered, 7 people were actually held guilty or partially guilty. 218 complaints were either wrong or they were anonymous.

मध्य प्रदेश में इंजीनियरिंग एवं पालिटेक्नीक
कालेजों के मबनों एवं होस्टलों के
निर्माण के लिए धन

*430. श्री नाथूराम ग्रहिरवार : क्या
शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के निजी इंजीनिय-
रिंग कालेजों एवं पालिटेक्नीकों में विद्यार्थियों

के दाखिले में लगातार कमी के कारण उक्त
संस्थाओं को मबनों एवं होस्टलों के निर्माण
हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो धन दिया था उस
की अदायगी नहीं हो रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त कालेजों की
वित्तीय कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए
सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार
है ?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE & CULTURE
(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) :** (a) Yes,
Sir. Five out of eleven technical institu-
tions run by private agencies in Madhya
Pradesh have expressed their difficulty in
returning the interest-free loans given for
the construction of student's hostels.

(b) The general question of how private
technical institutions could be helped in
meeting the situation is under considera-
tion. Meanwhile, the Institutions have
been allowed rescheduling of the loan in-
stalments. They have also been allowed to
let out unutilised accommodation to other
Government and Semi-Government Organi-
sations to increase their income.

श्री नाथू राम ग्रहिरवार : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
मैं जानना चाहता हूँ जैसा कि मन्त्री जी ने
बताया है कि 11 संस्थाओं में से 5 संस्थाओं
ने इन्स्ट्रेंट फ्री लोन देने में समस्या बताई
की है तो यह प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन
कब से है और कब तक इसका निराय हो
जायेगा ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : Sir, the
problem really started when admissions
started falling. In these institutions in
Madhya Pradesh, the position of admis-
sions is very, very unsatisfactory.

So far as the default of instalments is
concerned, it started in 1969-70 and conti-
nued in 1970-71 and 1971-72. There are
two from 1968-70. Most of them are from
1970-71 and a few in 1971-72.

As regards the decision to be taken, this matter is going to be placed for consideration before the All India Council of Technical Education as regards the policy that has to be adopted. The Council is meeting on the 21st and 22nd of this month, and after Government receive the recommendations of the Council, they will be able to take a decision.

SHRI R. V. BADE : May I know whether private institutions are run by trusts with Government aid, and if so, what is the total amount outstanding from them, and since when ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I have the figures here. If you like, I can read it out, but it is a longish list. As for the total amount, I will have to add up. If you like, I can lay it on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER : It can be laid on the Table.

Progress in developing indigenous ship designing

*432. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether no progress has been made so far in developing indigenous ship designing in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken, if any, to promote the development of indigenous ship designing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) A few basic designs for ocean-going merchant ships have been done indigenously, but capacity for designing sophisticated ocean-going ships has not yet been developed in the country.

(b) The main reasons are inadequate technical know-how, lack of technically qualified naval architects and marine engineers, and inadequate research, development and tank-testing facilities.

(c) It is proposed to establish a Central Marine Design and Research Organisation to pool the available talent and facilities.

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister tell us if Poland was the only country which came forward to help us to establish a Bureau, and if so, what is the reaction of the Government to it ?

SHRI OM MEHTA : Some time back, a Polish delegation was here, and some of our officers are going to visit Poland, and they are trying to finalise an agreement with that Government. We will try to enter into negotiations with them to have a India Marine Design Centre.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU : May I know whether it is proposed to build bigger ships than are now being built in the Mazgaon Docks ? The present ship are only 18,000 to 22,000 tonnes. Can we have still bigger ships in India ?

SHRI OM MEHTA : Yes, we are going to have another shipyard at Cochin, where bigger ships will be built.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU : What will be the size of the ships built in Cochin ?

SHRI OM MEHTA : It will be 66,000 to 80,000 tonnes deadweight.

Development of a variety of Maize comparable to skimmed milk in Nutrition

*434. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has produced two varie-

ties of maize which compare in some ways with skimmed milk in their nutritional characteristics;

(b) if so, whether for the sake of mass production, Government propose to encourage its cultivation in Maize producing areas such as, Varanasi Division in the country; and

(c) whether Government are prepared to process its qualities through small industries in those areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The Indian Agricultural Research Institute has developed and released two composite varieties of maize named 'Rattan', and 'Shakti', which are nutritionally very superior compared to ordinary maize and most other cereal food grains. In child as well as animal feeding tests, the grains of these varieties have been compared with casein from milk, and it has been found that in some respects the two sources of protein are comparable in their quality.

(b) These varieties were released for cultivation in August, 1971. Being somewhat less in yield as compared to the high yielding hybrid maize varieties released earlier (although better in yield than the local varieties) the farmers may prefer to grow hybrid maize varieties. It has, therefore, been suggested that the high nutritive maize varieties should receive a premium price from food processing industry. These varieties are a little more susceptible to storage pests; hence extra care is needed for them during storage. Observations are now being made on the reaction of the marketing and processing industries in respect of the higher price which these varieties

should receive, and on the reaction of the farmers in respect of returns which they may be able to get as compared to what they get from the ordinary varieties of hybrid maize. It is only at the end of another one or two seasons that firm programmes of extension of the high nutritive maize can be formulated for selected areas.

(c) It is yet too early to take up a processing programmes which will depend upon the response from farmers, market and processing units.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: In the statement the Minister has described these varieties as nutritionally very superior. What are the areas where these very superior varieties were grown last year, and by when will the reaction of the agriculturists be ascertained ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This variety has been released recently, and we are trying it. The IARI is trying it on some farms. It will take some time.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: What steps are the Government taking to encourage these varieties ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is too early to say because we have to see whether these varieties come up well under farm conditions, because there are two drawbacks, though their protein and nutritional content is very high. Only experience will tell us to what extent we can take up commercial production of these varieties.

श्री अमल सिंह: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मक्की के अनाबा दूधरी कोई और ऐसी वस्तुओं का उत्पादन करने के बारे में सोचा जा रहा है जिनकी तुलना उनकी पोषक विशेषताओं के कारण सपरेडा दूध के साथ की जा सके ?

अण्णस म्मोदय: इसी तो मक्की का ही सवाल है।

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Why not the Government consider sending this interesting variety to other States including Tamil Nadu where there is dry farming, so that they can also gain some experience.

SHRI ANNA SAHEB P. SHINDE : It is a suggestion for action.

Correspondence Courses at Post-Graduate level

*435. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon has decided not to allow the introduction of Correspondence Courses at the Post Graduate level;

(b) whether still some Universities are continuing such courses and if so, the names of the Universities concerned; and

(c) the reasons for the decision by the Inter University Board and the reaction of Government to this decision ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a). No, Sir.

(b) According to the available information, the Universities of Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh offer correspondence courses at the post-graduate level in certain subjects.

(c) Does not arise.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : May I know whether the Ministry is aware that the Inter-University Board have passed a Resolution as mentioned in part (a) of the Question ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : At its meeting held on 1st and 2nd February, 1972, while considering a proposal spon-

sored by the Kurukshetra University with regard to the utility of correspondence courses, the Board adopted the following Resolution :

"In view of the fact that the matter is under consideration at the hands of the Committees in the University Grants Commission as well as in the Ministry of Education, it was resolved to defer the consideration of this item."

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : May I ask further whether there is any uniformity contemplated by the UGC for the introduction of correspondence courses at the post-graduate level, especially with regard to the medium ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : The University Grants Commission appointed a Standing Committee to prepare guidelines for the introduction of correspondence courses at the post-graduate level. It held a meeting on 5th October. It has made certain suggestions, but the UGC has not finalised its recommendations in this regard.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : In view of the fact that admissions are to take place soon, may I know the exact date by which a decision will be taken, since this is an important question ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I have not yet received the advice of the UGC. How can I say by which date it will be implemented ?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In view of the earlier report about the Delhi University's experience in correspondence courses being good, could I know if the Government itself has any view in regard to this matter, so that expedition could take place in the introduction of these courses ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : Government will be guided by the University

Grants Commission in regard to its policy on correspondence courses. Members will recall that a few years ago a seminar of Vice-Chancellors was held on the question of open universities. A Working Group in the Ministry is also considering this question, and as soon its report is finalised the working paper prepared by it is finalised, it will be sent to the UGC and to the Inter-University Board. Without receiving the definite recommendations of the University Grants Commission, it would not be wise for the Ministry to start going through with this scheme

पिछड़े वर्गों को मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्र-वृत्तियाँ

*436. डा० प्रबन्धीनारायण पांडेय
क्या शिक्षा और सवाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बीबी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पिछड़े वर्गों को मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियाँ देने के

लिये कुल कितनी राशि नियत की गई है,

(ख) उक्त राशि का राज्य-वार विभाजन क्या है, और

(ग) क्या गत दो वर्षों के दौरान उक्त कार्य के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बी गई राशि का मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने पूरी तरह से उपयोग नहीं किया है ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE, AND CULTURE
(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) The Fourth Plan allocations for this scheme are as under

Scheduled Tribes	Rs 194.40 lakhs
Scheduled Castes	Rs. 870.60 lakhs

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

(c) The funds allocated during 1970-71 and 1971-72 have been fully utilised by the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

STATEMENT

Statement showing Fourth Plan outlays for the scheme of Post-matric scholarships

Name of State/U. T.	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes
1	2	3
(Rs. in lakhs)		
1. Andhra Pradesh	4.00	54.00
2. Assam	49.30	16.70
3. Bihar	52.00	51.00
4. Gujarat	18.90	53.10
5. Haryana	—	8.00
6. Jammu and Kashmir	—	3.00
7. Kerala	2.80	18.20
8. Madhya Pradesh	14.00	29.10
9. Maharashtra	7.50	157.50
10. Mysore	1.00	47.00
11. Orissa	6.00	7.00
12. Punjab	—	23.00
13. Rajasthan	7.50	13.50
14. Tamil Nadu	0.80	65.20

1	2	3
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
15. Uttar Pradesh	6.70	203.30
16. West Bengal	5.80	104.20
17. Nagaland	3.00	—
18. Manipur	10.80	0.60
19. Tripura	1.30	1.30
20. Himachal Pradesh	2.06	3.80
21. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.02	—
22. Chandigarh	—	0.30
23. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.02	—
24. Delhi	—	9.50
25. Goa, Daman and Diu	—	0.10
26. Pondicherry	—	0.20
Total	194.40	870.60

NOTE :—The outlays indicated are only a tentative one. The Government of India are to meet the entire additional expenditure incurred by the State Governments on the award of these scholarships over and above the Pre-Fourth Plan (1968-69) level of expenditure which is borne by the State Governments. This is to enable the State Governments/U. T. Administrations to award the scholarships to all the eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पंडित : मध्य प्रदेश राज्य की जन-संख्या का लगभग एक तिहाई हिस्सा अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों के लोगों का है। क्या अभी महोदय यह ठीक नहीं समझते कि उनको दी जाने वाली छात्र वृत्तियाँ कम हैं, और इसलिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने उनको बढ़ाने की माँग की है? क्या आप राय बढ़ा रहे हैं?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I am aware of the fact that the amount of scholarship given for post-matric studies is inadequate. But it is a question involving finances and unless I am able to secure more funds, it will not be possible for me to take any decision in the matter.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पंडित : महोदय, मेरे इस प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कोई इस

प्रकार की माँग की या और क्या वह आपके विचाराधीन है? यदि विचाराधीन है तो कब तक सरकार उस पर निर्णय लेगी, और उस पर निर्णय लेने में देरी क्यों हो रही है? दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार की कोई ऐसी एजेंसी है जो इस बात की जाँच करे कि क्या वास्तव में उस फंड का सही उपयोग भी राज्य सरकारों ने किया है अथवा कर रही है या आगे करेंगी?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I do not know how to answer it, because this scheme is operated through the State Governments. I hope the hon. member is not visualising our setting up a super agency to inspect the work of the State Governments. But if any specific complaints are brought to my notice, I will be glad to take up the matter with the State Government.

MR. SPEAKER : The assessment is done at the Central level or State level ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : The assessment is done at the State level.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को दी जाने वाली राशि का कई बार ठीक उपयोग नहीं हुआ। मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार की कोई एजेंसी या समिति ऐसी है जो इस बात की जांच करे कि उस का ठीक उपयोग हुआ है या नहीं ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : No, Sir.

बी मूलचन्द्र डाया : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोग इस्कम टैक्स देते हैं या जिन की मांसी हालत अच्छी है उन को भी प्रायः ऐसे स्कालरशिप देते हैं या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बड़ा जनरल सवाल है।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : The policy of Government is, those students whose parents' or guardian's total income from all sources is more than Rs. 500 per month are not awarded post-matric scholarships.

बी बी० पी० नौर्व : श्री प्राय की इजाजत से जब एक सभा में बजीर साहब से पूछा था कि सेइयूल्ड काउंस और सेइयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बच्चों के लिए जो बजीके रखे जाते हैं उन में से कितने इस्तेमाल होते हैं और कितने जाया जाते हैं, तो उस का जवाब देते हुए बजीर साहब ने कहा था कि इस तरह से जो रकम खर्चा नहीं करते पूरा धन इकट्ठा होता है। ऐसा उन्होंने कहा था कि सिद्धार्थ का सम्मान करना है। जब-जब इस प्रश्न पर जवाब है तब उन्होंने जवाब से

प्रांके बतलाये। क्या बजीर साहब बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या वह किसी स्टेट को कटेगरीवाइज धन देते हैं और किसी स्टेट को सम्य सम देते हैं ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I am afraid I have not been able to explain my point. I thought I had made it clear that there is a difference between pre-matric and post-matric scholarships. Post-matric scholarships are given by Central Government and they are in the centrally sponsored sector. On the other hand, pre-matric scholarships are in the State sector.

SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : May I know the basis on which the amount was allotted to the States by the Central Government ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : All students belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, whose parents' or guardian's income does not exceed Rs. 500 per month are entitled to post matric scholarships. If the number goes up, the number of scholarships will also go up.

Cut in Procurement Price of Rabi Crop as Recommended by A. P. C.

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*437. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI

SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :

Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Agricultural Prices Commission has recommended a cut in the procurement prices for Rabi crop and a marginal hike in the issue price of wheat distributed through the public distribution network; and

(b) if so, what are Government's decisions thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes,

Sir. The Commission has recommended a cut in the procurement prices of wheat. The Commission has not recommended any increase in the issue price of wheat distributed through the public distribution system. The Commission has, however, recommended that the price of wheat issued to the Roller Flour Mills be raised by Rs. 2/- per quintal.

(b) : The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

श्री भारखन्डे राय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बतलायेंगे कि राज्य सरकारों की ओर से क्या कोई सिफारिश इस विषय में आई है, और क्या इस विषय में राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों और कृषि तथा खाद्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में भी कोई सिफारिश की गई है ? यदि हां, तो क्या ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : There is no question of a separate suggestion being received from the State Governments. The Conference of Chief Ministers which was convened did go into this matter. As far as the prices are concerned, the Chief Ministers broadly recommended that there should be no increase in the issue prices, as far as the public distribution system is concerned.

श्री भारखन्डे राय : क्या कृषि मंत्री बतलायेंगे कि अन्तिम रूप से दाम तय करते समय क्या इस बात का ध्यान रखा जायेगा कि कृषिजन्य उत्पादन और उद्योग-धन्धों के उत्पादन के दामों में कोई ताल मेल और समन्वय रहे और जो लागत मूल्य खेती की पैदावार का है उस का ध्यान रखा जाये या इस का ध्यान बिलकुल नहीं रखा जायेगा ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : All these points were discussed and they would naturally be taken into consideration before the Government of India comes to any conclusion.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जब चीफ मिनिस्टर्स कांफरेंस हुई थी उस वक्त श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब का एक बयान निकला था। उस से मालूम हुआ कि जो पिछले साल की कीमत थी वही रहेगी। क्या यह सही है ? दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या सरकार ने जो प्राइस कमिशन बनाया है उस में किसानों के प्रतिनिधि भी होंगे जो छोटे-छोटे किसानों का प्रतिनिधित्व करें और ठीक से अपने खर्च और आमदनी का हिसाब बतलायें ताकि मूल्य निर्धारित करने में सरकार को मदद मिल सके।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : What the hon. Minister, Shri F. A. Ahmed, mentioned was the recommendation of the Chief Ministers. He did not express his view or the view of the Government of India. In fact, the specific recommendation of the Chief Ministers in this regard was :

"Keeping in view the need for providing adequate incentives to the farmers and also the rise in the cost of production there was no justification for reducing the procurement price of wheat from the existing level. In case of any reduction, the farmers should be informed well in advance and the procurement prices should be fixed at the time of sowing."

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या मंत्री महोदय प्राइस कमिशन में छोटे-छोटे किसानों के प्रतिनिधि रखेंगे ताकि वह सरकार को सही बात बतला सकें ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : As far as the prices are concerned, we do determine the prices commodity-wise. In regard to various categories of farms, prices are not determined category-wise.

AN HON. MEMBER : That was not the question.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE

Then I am sorry I did not follow that part of the question of the hon. Member

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F A AHMED) As regards the consideration of the recommendation of small farmer as a unit, we will consider that suggestion at the appropriate time

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH . I want to know whether this commission that has been set up by the government to find the cost of production of farm crops will be a permanent commission or it is an *ad hoc* one

SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE

The hon. Member is under the impression that the Agricultural Prices Commission is a body which is specifically asked to go into the prices for being taken into consideration and to arrive at the cost of production. What the hon. Member has in mind is the scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture which has been prepared with a view to arrive at the cost of production. We have set up units in various States to go into the cost of production of major cereals. Naturally, that information would be available to the Agricultural Prices Commission to determine and work out their recommendations

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN Out of the procurement price of wheat fixed at Rs. 72, I understand, the handling charges come to about Rs. 25 a quintal. Is it not too high and has Government taken any action to reduce the handling charges?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE

As to whether the price of Rs. 76 is high or low, various views have been expressed. As far as the handling charges are concerned, the Chief Ministers did go into this problem and recommend that the subsidy borne by the Government for the distribution of wheat should be reduced in such a way as to reduce the cost of distribution and handling charges.

They also thought that there was need to go into the problem and examine to what extent there is scope for reducing the handling charges

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN Do the handling charges come to Rs. 25?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE

The total cost does come to Rs. 25 a quintal but it will be wrong to interpret that this is all about current stocks, because Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 is the cost of carrying the buffer stocks. If we exclude that it comes to Rs. 17 to Rs. 18 and even out of Rs. 17 to Rs. 18 gunny bags, market charges, sales tax etc. come to Rs. 11

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे क्या मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन न यह सुभाव भी दिया था कि गेहूँ के दाम तीन साल पहले ही तय करके कोई एक निश्चित योजना बनाई जाए ताकि देश में जो पैदावार होती है उस के ऊपर कोई असर न पड़ सके।

SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE The suggestion was not with regard to three years but the suggestion was that well in advance of sowing season the prices should be announced so that the farmers should know what prices they are likely to get. The second suggestion that came up was that there should be an integrated policy approach as far as the prices of wheat, agricultural food crops and commercial crops are concerned

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY What decisions have you taken?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE

These are the recommendations Government has to consider all these things

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA The Agricultural Prices Commission, whose recommendations were a subject matter in the recent

Chief Ministers' Conference, while fixing up the prices of cereals grown in South Indian States, has utterly neglected and discriminated against them. This was brought up in this Conference. May I know whether the Government of India, while fixing up prices is going to take into consideration the cost of production, expenditure and other things in different States and whether this Commission will be guided by certain decision of the South Indian States so far as fixing up of prices is concerned? What is the reaction of Government and what was the reaction of the Chief Ministers' Conference in this behalf?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE

I do not think we should introduce the regional controllers.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA It was raised in the Chief Ministers' Conference and immediately after the conference some statements were made.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE

I would like to submit that the Agricultural Prices Commission is asked from time to time to go into the support prices of various food crops including crops which are grown in South India, like bajra, jowar etc. They announce the prices from year to year. It is not that if Government of India asks the Prices Commission to go into particular commodities or food crops, they examine and make recommendations.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA The South Indian States have made a specific charge that discrimination has been meted out to them in fixing up prices by the Agricultural Prices Commission. That discriminatory attitude should be stopped by Government. It was made by the representatives of the South Indian States and Chief Ministers. He has not answered that.

श्री सुरज पांडे : ग्राम तोर से गेहूँ की खरीद में भारी बावली सरकारी अधिकारियों की ओर से की जाती है। काश्तकार दिन

दिन भर गल्ला ला कर मंडी में बैठा रहता है लेकिन उसका गेहूँ नहीं खरीदा जाता है। शाम को प्राइवेट हाथों वह गेहूँ बेच कर वापिस चला जाता है क्योंकि सरकारी अधिकारी उसको नहीं लेने। सरकारी अधिकारी ठीक में उसके गल्ले को खरिद सके, इसके लिए सरकार क्या इतजाम कर रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE :

As far as Punjab and Haryana are concerned, the marketing system is much better organised. But the complaints are mainly from U. P. This time, taking into consideration the last year's experience, this has been looked into and in consultation with the State Government of U. P., we have decided now to set up almost 2400 centres all over U. P. and many centres will be effecting direct purchases from farmers.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : जब भी किसान का कोई सबाल आता है, सरकार हमेशा उसमें देरी करती है। किसान की जो इनपुट्स हैं उनके भ्राम बढ जाने के बावजूद भी गेहूँ के दाम कम करने का सुभाव एग्रीकल्चर प्राइसिंस कमिशन ने दिया है। आज किसान का गल्ला तैयार खड़ा है। खाद की खरीद के लिए किसान ने जो ऋण लिया था उस पैस की बसूली करने के लिए बैंक बर्गचारी उसके पास जाने लग गए हैं। गेहूँ के साथ अभी तक भी तय नहीं हुए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राप गल्ले के भाव कब तक तय कर देंगे ताकि उसकी खरीद होने लग जाए और किसान व्यापारियों के हाथ लुटता न रहे ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE :

The farmers' interest does not suffer because, so long as new prices are not announced, the Food Corporation of India and other agencies are instructed to purchase at the previous prices.

Central Schemes for Welfare of Tribals in Andhra Pradesh

***439 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY**
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the Schemes the Centre is assisting in Andhra Pradesh now in operation for the welfare of the Tribals in that State

(b) how much money the Centre has spent for these in 1971-72 and how much the Centre intends to spend in 1972-73, and

(c) whether there is any new scheme for the State of the same nature under consideration now and if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

(a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Programme, grant/loan is given by this Department for the following schemes —

- Post-matric scholarships
- Girls Hostels.
- Pre Examination Training,
- T D Blocks
- Cooperation,
- Research and Training

Under the State Sector, the State Government implement various educational, economic development, Health, Housing and other schemes for which block grants/loans are given by the Government of India.

(b) The amount released for the Centrally Sponsored Programme is as under :—

Name of Scheme	1971-72	1973-73
	(Allocation)	(Proposed)
	Rs. in (lakhs)	
Post matric scholarships	0 55	0.98
Girls Hostels	1 40	1.50
Pre Examination Training	1.00	1 25
T D Blocks	30 00	30 00
Cooperation	4 50	4 50
Research and Training	6 45	5.65
	43 90	43 88

Under the State Sector Programme the Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs 132 lakhs for 1971-72. The working Group has recommended an outlay of Rs 97.00 lakhs for 1972-73. The Planning Commission's recommendation in this regard is awaited.

(c) Yes, Sir. Under the State Sector, the State Government propose to introduce new scheme of relocation. The scheme aims at assisting the tribal children in prosecuting their school and college courses to avoid wastage and stagnation in their education career, to assist the tribal youths in finding suitable employment, to provide unemployment relief to the educated unemployed youths and to establish counselling and advisory services for tribal people.

SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY The allocations both under the State sector and the Central sector appear to be less this year than those in the last year. For instance, under the Centrally sponsored Programme, in the last year, the allocation was Rs 43.90 lakhs and this year, it is Rs. 43.88 lakhs. In the same way, under the State Sector Programme, while it was Rs 312 lakhs in the last year, it is only Rs. 97 lakhs this year. While the slogan of *Garibi Hatao* is reverberating throughout India,

I am unable to understand why for this worst-exploited class, the Scheduled Tribes, the allocation is being reduced this year as compared to last year.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : It would be seen that so far as the major schemes are concerned, in the case of Post-matric scholarships, it has been raised; in the case of Girls Hostels, it has been raised; in the case of Pre-Examination Training, it has been raised; in the case of T.D. Blocks, it is constant; in the case of Cooperation, it is constant. Research and Training is the only item in which there is a reduction.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : What about the State's Sector ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : As I have already explained at length in the House in connection with another thing, so far as the State's Sector is concerned, that is a matter between the State Government and the Planning Commission.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : One very important thing which is agitating the minds of Scheduled Tribes people is being forgotten. Their land is being taken away by the men from the plains illegally. It should not have been taken away. Illegally, it is being taken away by the men from the plains. Because of this inhuman exploitation by the men from the plains, there was a strong Naxalite movement in Srirakulam district. Two years back, the State Government also tried to regulate and see that the lands are given back. May I know whether the Central Government will take this into consideration and see that the lands illegally taken away by the men from the plains are given back to the Scheduled Tribes people ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I will look into this matter. To the extent that it is the responsibility of the Central Government, I can assure the House that I will do my best.

MR. SPEAKER : Q 440 - Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma—absent.

The Question Hour is over now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

New Technique for Promotion of Literacy

*422. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the observation made to a *Hindustan Times* Correspondent on March, 8 by Mr. Piet Dijkstra, Special Representative of the Friedrich Naumann-Shiftung West Germany attending the nine day Seminar on the training of adult educators, to the effect that "Literacy within three months" method could be applied in India with minor modifications;

(b) whether any details of the new technique to promote literacy adopted successfully in a Latin American country as referred to by Mr. Dijkstra in the seminar, have been made available or sought for; and

(c) the steps being taken to surmount the Adult education problem?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some information is available but fuller details are being obtained from Mr. Piet Dijkstra. This was not, however, discussed in the Seminar.

(c) The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare is already seized of the matter. The Central Government, within

the plan budget allotments, is assisting the State Governments and voluntary organisations for some selected programmes. The State Governments, who are mainly concerned, have been requested to give adequate priority to adult education programmes. The Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance have also been requested to allocate more funds for Adult Education.

Seed Multiplication Farm and Plant Protection Units

*426 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of seed multiplication farms and plant protection units, District-wise ;

(b) whether many of them do not have bullocks for ploughing and irrigational facilities and that these have not been of great help to cultivators and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1768/72]

Development of A Composite Seed Farm in Bihar

*427 SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Bihar which has to import large quantities of seeds from other states, has lost an opportunity to develop a 10,000 acre composite seed farm at an estimated cost of Rs. 5

crores, which was to have been entirely subsidised by the Centre; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). It is correct that Bihar had to import considerable quantities of seeds from other States. The State Government are considering setting up seed farms but do not favour a 10,000 acre farm because acquisition of such a large area in one compact block would cause displacement of a large number of families. They are taking steps to locate medium sized farms of 2,000 to 9,000 acres in the case of which acquisition of land would cause the minimum displacement.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय का वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के साथ मिलकर

*429. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अगस्त, 1971 से केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के कार्यालयों को मिलाकर एक विभाग कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 1965 में उक्त दोनों कार्यालयों को अलग-अलग करने और अब इन्हें फिर से मिलाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एन० गुप्त हसन) : (क) और (ख). प्रथम राजकीय भाषा आयोग की सिफारिशों को जांच करने और राष्ट्रपति को अपने विचार पेश करने के लिए संघ सचिवों की

एक समिति का गठन किया गया था। इस समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट 1959 में पेश कर दी थी। उक्त समिति ने शब्दावली कार्य के लिए, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ एक स्थायी आयोग की स्थापना की सिफारिश की थी। तदनुसार 27 अप्रैल, 1960 को राष्ट्रपति ने एक आदेश जारी किया था, जिसमें वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली के लिए एक स्थायी आयोग स्थापित करने का निदेश दिया गया था। आयोग की स्थापना 21 दिसम्बर 1960 को की गई। आवश्यकतानुसार आयोग का कार्य करने के लिए केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के अधीन तकनीकी और अन्य कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था की गई थी। तदनुसार, शब्दावली तैयार करने में लगे केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के कर्मचारियों को आवश्यकतानुसार आयोग के सुपुर्द कर दिया गया, ताकि आयोग अपना कार्य भली भाँति कर सके। केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के निदेशक ने स्थायी आयोग के सदस्य-सचिव के रूप में कार्य किया।

राष्ट्रपति के आदेश के अनुसरण में, आयोग द्वारा किये गए कार्य का पुनरीक्षण शिक्षा मन्त्रालय द्वारा 1965 में किया गया और यह पाया गया कि आयोग का कार्य अपेक्षित प्रगति नहीं कर सका। इसलिए, शब्दावलियों को अन्तिम रूप देने के कार्य को तेजी के करने के लिए, आयोग के सीधे नियंत्रण में कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था करने का निर्णय किया गया। तदनुसार, आयोग के कार्य के कार्य के लिए 1 अक्टूबर, 1965 से अलग से कार्यालय बनाया गया।

1970 में, आयोग द्वारा किये गये कार्य की प्रगति का नए सिरे से मूल्यांकन किया गया। यह पाया गया कि लगभग साढ़े तीन लाख शब्दों को अन्तिम रूप देने और 30 शब्दसंग्रह तैयार करने के साथ, इंजीनियरी

को छोड़ कर, बाकी के विभिन्न विषयों में शब्दावलियों को अन्तिम रूप देने से संबंधित अपने कार्य का अधिकांश भाग पूरा कर लिया है। इस कारण से मन्त्रालय का यह अभिमत था कि 1965 में आयोग के लिए किये गए प्रशासनिक प्रबन्ध की अब कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है और 1965 से पहले की व्यवस्था को पुनः लागू करने का निर्णय अगस्त 1971 में किया गया।

Resignation by Chairman U. G. C.

*431 SHRI P K DEO :

SHRI P. GANGA DEB :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the University Grants Commission has submitted his resignation,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether attention of Government in this regard has been invited to a report in the *Motherland* of the 21st March, 1972; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). In January, 1972, the Chairman, University Grants Commission submitted a letter of resignation for reasons of health and requesting to be relieved by February 29, 1972. Subsequently, he agreed to continue in his post.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Chairman, in his letter dated March 21, 1972, addressed to the Editor, *Motherland*, has described the report as incorrect.

Agricultural Development Schemes in Jammu and Kashmir

*433. **SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the Centrally sponsored agricultural development schemes being executed in Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) whether there is any scheme to increase the production of seed of high yielding varieties of wheat and rice; and

(c) if so, its present position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Three Centrally Sponsored schemes, namely (i) Farmer's Training and Education, (ii) Pilot Projects for the development of dry farming, and (iii) Pilot Projects for Multiple Cropping, are being implemented for the development of agriculture in Jammu & Kashmir. Two more Centrally Sponsored schemes, viz. (i) Maximised Production of Groundnut and (ii) Development of Walnut production for export have recently been sanctioned.

(b) There is no specific scheme as such but there are farms on which seeds of wheat and Rice are produced.

(c) Does not arise.

Bi-Centenary Celebration of Raja Ram Mohan Roy

*438. **SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has set up a Committee in Calcutta to celebrate the bi-centenary celebrations of Raja Ram Mohan Roy;

(b) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Union Education Ministry

that a controversy regarding the year of birth of Raja Ram Mohan Roy is going on among the intellectuals; and

(c) if so, what is the stand of Government regarding the year in which the bi-centenary would be celebrated ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) The Government has set up a National Committee to plan the bi-centenary celebrations of Raja Rammohan Roy. The President is its patron and the Prime Minister is its President. The Committee met in Delhi on the 28th of March to discuss the programmes to be taken up.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Education set up a Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. Niharranjan Ray, to examine the question of the date of birth of Raja Rammohan Roy. The Committee, after a careful analysis of all the evidence available, gave its decision in favour of May 22, 1772, as the date of birth of Raja Rammohan Roy. The bi-centenary celebrations are being planned accordingly, beginning from 22 May, 1972.

Improvement of Relations between the Patients and Doctors in Hospitals

*440. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether no efforts have been made in the field of improvement of relations between the patients and doctors in hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR

DIKSHIT): (a) Government both in the Centre and the States are aware of the need to maintain complete rapport between Doctors and their patients. Efforts are constantly being made by the Director General of Health Services, the States' Directors of Health Services and the Medical Superintendents of Hospitals in the country to improve relations between the patients and doctors. Complaints received in this connection are promptly looked into by the authorities concerned and appropriate steps taken to improve the relationship between the patients and Doctors. Where necessary delinquent staff is pulled up. Even during training medical students are made conscious of their role and obligation towards the community.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Non Completion of Project Drawing by
Foreign Expert Under Colombo
Plan**

2909. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether one foreign expert (architect) under Colombo Plan stayed in India for more than six years but did not complete even one project drawing and left the country without handing over the charge,

(b) the number of project drawings assigned to him;

(c) whether his first assignment in this country was for three years but he was given extension three times without proper justification; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF.
SHER SINGH):** (a) to (d). A British expert under the Colombo Plan stayed in India from mid October, 1964 to the first week of April, 1971. His services were used by the Government of India for advice on the

erection of modern slaughter houses and allied facilities. The expert prepared preliminary drawings, sketches and layout designs for four major slaughter house projects besides doing other assignments such as the preparation of detailed specifications for the Duragapur Livestock Processing Plant and advising on standard designs of various types and categories of abattoirs. He had been assigned 9 slaughter house project drawings out of which he prepared five. His first assignment in this country was for three years and was subsequently extended with the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance on a year basis upto February, 1971. These extensions were given on full justifications in spite of Government of India's keenness to set up modern slaughter houses, every single project got held up, and not one has been set up, because of objections from certain influential sections in the Society.

During the period of the stay of the expert, this programme for modernisation of slaughter houses came to receive greater attention of the National Development Council which decided that these projects be taken up under a Government of India scheme as commercial venture to be financed jointly by the Government of India, State Governments/local bodies and banks. There-upon, the Ministry of Agriculture prepared a special scheme for slaughter house in select centres which was sanctioned in April, 1970. Specific projects were prepared under the scheme for Bangalore, Goa, Hyderabad and Durgapur. As slaughter house expertise was not sufficiently available in India and as the project reports and technical studies for these had to be prepared, the expert's term was extended. His advice was needed also for examining and accepting tender documents and laying down specifications for the equipment for the new slaughter houses.

It may be mentioned that his function was not merely the preparation of project drawings. In fact, he assisted State Governments and Municipal Corporations in

formulating their projects and paved the grounds for clearance of the first such project in the Fourth Five Year Plan at Bangalore on which work may start soon

Recruitment in I. C. A. R.

2910. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state -

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the column of the *Hindustan Times* dated the 4th March, 1972 under the heading "Back door Recruitment" regarding the recruitment in Indian Council of Agriculture Research,

(b) whether recruitment policies have created extreme discontent and frustration amongst the scientists, and

(c) the main reasons thereof and the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) No, Sir In accordance with the provisions of the Bye-laws of the council, recruitment to various scientific post under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is made on the recommendations of Selection Committee comprising eminent scientists, who are experts not only in the main discipline but also in the narrow fields of specialisation relating to the post. A separate Selection Committee is constituted for every individual post, in which the outside experts generally predominate. These broad-based methods of selection have met with the general approval of the scientific community and this Ministry is not aware of any extreme discontent and frustration amongst the scientists.

(c) Does not arise in view of the position stated against part (b).

Scheme for Introduction of Shipping Services in the Ganges and the Brahmaputra Rivers

2911 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state .

(a) the main features of the Scheme for introduction of Shipping services in the Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers and the progress made so far, and

(b) the number of ships which are being used for transport at present and the future plans in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) and (b) No scheme has so far been drawn up for introduction of regular shipping service on the Ganga. However, a weekly cargo service on Ganga between Patna and Gazipur has been started with effect from 10th November, 1971 on an experimental cum promotional basis to assess the economic viability of the service. This service is being operated with the help of two pusher tugs and eight barges.

As regards the service on the Brahmaputra river between Calcutta and Assam, it is proposed to commence it as soon as necessary arrangements have been made in agreement with Bangla Desh Government.

The Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd. has an effective fleet of 16 self-propelled carriers, 11 towing steamers and 43 flats and barges, which are proposed to be utilised on the Calcutta-Assam river route. According to assessment of the River Services Committee another 15 new tugs and 60 barges would be required during the next four years to cope with the traffic.

**Inadequate Supply of Seeds by Seeds
Multiplication Farms in Bihar**

2912. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether even 60 per cent of the seed
required is not met by seeds Multiplication
Farms in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve
the functioning of the seed multiplication
farms in Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes,
Sir. The total requirement of paddy and
wheat seeds for the State is estimated at
2.60 and 1.25 lakh tonnes respectively.
The total seed production in seed multi-
plication farms in Bihar is to the tune of
6,000 tonnes.

(b) The main purpose of seed multipli-
cation farms is to multiply high-yielding
varieties of seed to be given to progressive
farmers of the State for further multipli-
cation. The Government of Bihar have
put seed multiplication farms on quasi-
commercial lines with effect from 1-4-1969
providing each farm with working capital
for meeting the cost of cultivation.
Tractors are replacing old bullocks
gradually in farms area having an area of 50
acres and above. The State Public
Works Department, Rural Engineering
organisations and the Minor Irrigation
complex have been geared upto complete
the irrigation and fencing works as well as
buildings. The State is allowing special
incentives to farm workers and making
special efforts to remove bottlenecks in
seed production.

**Survey regarding Perennial Navigable
Rivers**

2913. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI :
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had conducted
any survey to ascertain the number of
perennial navigable rivers in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such
rivers in the country; and

(c) if not, the time by which the survey
is likely to be conducted ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :
(a) The Government have carried out
preliminary hydrographic survey of some
stretches of certain rivers for assessing
their navigability.

(b) Seventeen rivers of the country are
perennially navigable in different stretches.

(c) Does not arise.

**Freight carried by Private Shipping
Companies during 1970-71 and
1971-72**

2914. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will
the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANS-
PORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of freight earned
by the private shipping companies during
the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 and its
percentage to the total freight carried by
the Indian Ships as a whole during these
years; and

(b) the total amount earned by each
private shipping company as shipping
charges ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :
(a) The total quantity of freight earned by
the Private Shipping Companies during
the year 1970-71 was about Rs. 99.96
crores. This does not include charter hire
and passenger earnings. The total freight
(cargo) carried by all Indian Shipping
Companies in the coastal and overseas

trade during 1970-71 was 118 lakhs tonnes of which the private shipping companies carried 92.50 lakhs tonnes i.e. about 78%.

Similar information for the year 1971-72 is not yet available.

(b) A statement giving the amount of freight earned by each private shipping company is laid on the table of the house, [Placed in Library See No. LT—1769/72].

Loan given by Government and Financial Institutions to Private Shipping Companies during 1970-71 and 1971-72

2915. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loan given by Government and financial institutions to different Private Shipping Companies during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) whether these loans have been given for acquiring new vessels; if so, how many vessels have been purchased with such financial assistance and their freight capacity; and

(c) how many of these purchased vessels are new and how many are second-hand ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). Two statements giving the details of loans sanctioned by the Shipping Development Fund Committee and by other financial institutions are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1770/72].

Private Shipping Companies in India

2916. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Private Shipping Companies in India and the number of Vessels and freight capacity of each Company; and

(b) the different shipping routes in which they are operating ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) A statement giving names of Private Shipping Companies, the number of vessels owned by each company and the freight capacity (Dead Weight Tonnes) owned by each company, as on 31-12-1971, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1771/72].

(b) The ships of Indian Shipping Companies ply not only on the coast of India but also on various tramp routes. A number of Indian Shipping Companies are also members of Conferences/Rate Agreements/Shipping Lines. A statement giving the names of Conferences/Rate Agreements/Shipping Lines etc. of which Private Shipping Companies are members, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—1771/72].

Withholding of salary of Ex-medical Officers, Government of India Press, Aligarh

2917. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the salary and other dues of some Ex-medical Officers, Government of India Press, Aligarh have been withheld,

(b) if so, the reason thereof; and

(c) when the payment is likely to be made to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No.

However, the question of payment, if any, due for the period from 13th August, 1965 to 19th September, 1971, in respect of one Medical Officer whose services remained terminated during this period and who was reinstated with effect from 20th September, 1971 in Government of India Press, Aligarh, is under examination. For the period from 20th September, 1971 onwards salary slip has been issued.

(b) and (c). Final decision could be taken only after the Medical Officer furnishes information regarding his earnings during the period from 13th August, 1965 to 19th September, 1971 asked for from him.

Expenditure of Beautification of Delhi

2918. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Administration and the Delhi Development Authority has spent about two crores of rupees on beautification of Idgah, Jama masjid, Purana Qila, Gurudwara Bangla Sahib, Birla Mandir, Hanuman Mandir, Kalkaji Mandir and the Yamuna Banks with out any proper sanction;

(b) whether the above amount was imposed in the names of Beautification levy and village Redevelopment charge on Cooperative House Building Societies allotted undeveloped lands in Pritampura, Rohtak Road and Shahdara areas in Delhi without any beautification or development of those areas;

(c) whether the approved lay out plans of the societies have been withheld on account of non-payment of the above levies; and

(d) whether the above levies are justified under section 37 of the D. D. A. Act or any other law ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir. About Rs. 44.43 lakhs and about Rs. 3.75 lakhs have been spent by the Delhi Development Authority and the New Delhi Municipal Committee respectively, with proper sanctions.

(b) These levies are irrespective of the areas where the beautification projects are undertaken.

(c) Yes, Sir. The approved layout plan can be released only after all the outstanding dues are cleared by the concerned Societies.

(d) These levies have been imposed by the Lt. Governor, Delhi, under the Scheme of Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of land in Delhi.

C. G. H. S. Dispensary at Tilak Nagar, New Delhi

2919. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether C. G. H. S. Dispensary at Tilak Nagar, New Delhi, is not functioning properly and the patients are unable to get the medicines actually required for proper treatment;

(b) whether the dressers Unit of the dispensary are not attending well and behaving properly with the patients; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to improve the functioning of the dispensary ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Tilak Nagar is functioning normally like any other C. G. H. S. Dispensary.

(b) There has been no such complaint.

(c) Does not arise.

However, C. G. H. S. dispensaries are regularly inspected by the Director and other officers of the Scheme to ensure proper functioning thereof.

Minimum Procurement Price of Wheat

2920. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharatiya Kisan Sabha has requested Government to urge the Agriculture Price Commission to fix the minimum procurement price of wheat; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNA SAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Government have seen a Press Report that Bharatiya Kisan Sangh has requested the Government to ask the Agricultural Prices Commission to fix the minimum procurement price of wheat at Rs. 103/- per quintal. The procurement price for 1972-73 marketing season is still under consideration of the Government.

Tamil Nadu Government request for Assistance for Youth Corps Scheme

2921. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has requested the Centre for Assistance for the Youth Corps Scheme now functioning in the State;

(b) if so, the main features of the request made; and

(c) the Central Government's reactions thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c). No such request has been received. However, a request for assistance for establishment of Youth Centres has been received and is under examination with reference to the Central scheme of establishment of Nehru Youth Centres during the Silver Jubilee Year of the Indian Independence.

Diploma Holders Join Service as Junior Engineers in C. P. W. D.

2922 SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 649 on the 20th March, 1972 and state :

(a) whether the part-time Degree Course is of 5 years duration in the recognised colleges;

(b) whether the Diploma Holders who join service in Central Public Works Department as junior engineers with the basic start of Rs. 180/- automatically rise to Rs. 230/- when they complete 5 years thus benefitting only Rs. 10/- per month as increment; and

(c) what other benefits are given to Diploma Holders to pursue higher studies

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The part time Degree courses open to Diploma holders in Engineering introduced by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare under a Central scheme in selected engineering colleges in the country, are of four years' duration.

(b) Yes Sir. A Diploma Holder Junior Engineer who starts at the basic pay of Rs. 180/- normally reaches the stage of Rs. 230/- in 5 years. If, however, he acquires a Degree or AMIE qualification while in service, his pay is fixed at Rs. 240/- with

effect from the date of the announcement of the result of the examination so passed, if his pay is less than Rs. 240/- on that date.

(c) No special facilities are provided to the Diploma Holders to pursue higher studies. They are, as far as possible, permitted to join part time courses for passing the AMIE examination.

**Direct Recruitment to Junior Class I
Posts in C. P. W. D**

2923. **SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the quota of direct recruitment to Junior Class I posts to 10 per cent with a view to the representation of various Associations who have categorically told that those who have secured 35 per cent of marks in the U. P. S. C. examination have been inducted into senior position as Junior Class I officers and have superseded many high quality Engineers already working in the C. P. W. D.

(b) whether the Department have approached U. P. S. C. to restrict Class I recruitment to those who secure more than 65.66 per cent marks in the U. P. S. C. examination as per demand of various service Associations; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :** (a) No Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Outlay on Development of National
Highways**

2924. **SHRIMATI SUBHADRA
JOSHI :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what amount has been allotted to each of the States for outlay on development of National Highways in 1971-72;

(b) by what date the States were informed of the total amounts allotted to them for the year;

(c) which of the States are likely, according to present indications, to be able to utilise the allotted amounts in full during the year; and

(d) whether steps are taken to see that shortfalls in expenditure in particular States are made good by allotting larger amounts to other States which are able to carry out works more promptly ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (d). Following the 'Vote on Account' by Parliament for the period from April 1971 to July 1971, funds for expenditure on National Highway (Original) Works during that period were intimated to the State Governments on 17-4-1971. Subsequently, after the full budget had been passed by the Parliament, the total amounts available to States for the year 1971-72 were intimated to the State Governments on 28-8-1971 indicating separately funds earmarked for allotment for sanctioned works and new works yet to be sanctioned. In regard to new works yet to be sanctioned and included in the Annual Plan for 1971-72, State Governments were requested to send necessary detailed plans and estimates for the technical approval and financial sanction of the Government of India. On the basis of the actual performance of the State Governments during the year, and the final requirements sent by them by about the end of the financial year, final allotments were made before the close of the financial year in March 1972. The amounts so allotted are detailed in the attached statement. In making these final allotments, due care was taken to see that shortfalls in expenditure in particular States were made good by allotting larger

amounts to other States which showed comparatively better performance. According to the indications given by the States at the time of the final allotments, the amounts indicated in the attached statement were expected to be utilised by them fully

Statement

S. No	Name of State	Final allotment made during 1971-72. (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	550.00
2.	Assam	210.67
3.	Bihar	283.91
4.	Delhi	51.61
5.	Gujarat	237.43
6.	Haryana	140.78
7.	Himachal Pradesh	62.00
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.20
9.	Kerala	135.75
10.	Madhya Pradesh	132.02
11.	Maharashtra	232.41
12.	Mysore	248.54
13.	Manipur	5.85
14.	Meghalaya	0.83
15.	Nagaland	8.84
16.	Orissa	181.13
17.	Punjab	86.00
18.	Rajasthan	165.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	594.07
20.	Uttar Pradesh	395.68
21.	West Bengal	231.53
TOTAL :		3954.19

Autonomy to Colleges

2925. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme under

consideration of Government to give more autonomy to the Colleges; and

(b) if so, the broad outline of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). The Education Commission (1964-66) recommended that for the improvement of collegiate education, a measure of autonomy be provided to carefully selected outstanding colleges (or a small cluster of very good colleges) within a large University. This would involve the power to frame its rules of admission, to prescribe its course of study, to conduct examinations and so on. The parent University's role will be one of general supervision and the actual conferment of the degrees.

The University Grants Commission has generally accepted this recommendation and agreed that there is a real need to initiate, where conditions and resources allow, the scheme of "autonomous colleges" for upgrading of higher education. The Commission has also requested the Universities to examine this question in its relevant aspects and forward proposals (if any) in this regard for its consideration.

The Gajendragadkar Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges has also recommended that in the acts of the Universities provision may be made for autonomous colleges and also for giving certain autonomy to the teaching departments or the Units of the departments, in particular the Centres of Advance Study. The recommendations of the Committee have been accepted in principle by the Government.

Acquisition of land in Gulabi Bagh, Delhi

2926. SHRI B. S. BHURA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether land in Delhi has been acquired under large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land and one of the disposal is to allot land to the house building co-operative societies;

(b) if so, the reasons for acquiring the land in Gulabi Bagh, Delhi which was purchased by Gujranwala House Building Co-operative Society; and

(c) the purpose for which the land in Gulabi Bagh was acquired and its disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJARAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) When the acquisition proceedings were initiated, the land belonged to individuals and not to the Gujranwala Cooperative House Building Society.

(c) The land was acquired for the planned development of Delhi. It was handed over to the C.P.W.D. for construction of staff quarters.

Unallotted plots carved out by the Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society, Delhi

2927. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether many of the smaller plots carved out by the Gujranwala House Building Co-operative Society, Delhi remained unallotted after the general draw of lots held in July and August, 1969;

(b) if so, the number and sizes of such plots which remained unallotted and the number and sizes of plots which were allotted during the draws held in July and August, 1969;

(c) whether it was due to faulty lay out plan; and

(d) the reasons for not taking into consideration the need of the maximum number of members of the Society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJARAL) : (a) and (b) No draw of lots was held in July, 1969. In the draw held in August, 1969, 22 plots in the category of 160-167 square yards remained unallotted. Details of plots allotted as a result of draw in August, 1969 are as under :—

Size of plot in square yards	No. of plot
300 and above	97
270—300	15
225—242	117
175—200	12
160—170	99
TOTAL	340

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Maximum number of members were accommodated keeping in view the requirements of Master Plan.

झुसी में गंगा पुल का निर्माण करना

2928. श्री नारायणर द्विवेदी : क्या मौखिक और परिचयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि झुसी में गंगा पर बनने वाले पुल पर कब से कार्य प्रारम्भ हुआ है और इस बारे में अब तक किसनी प्रगति हुई है ?

संसदीय तथा मौखिक और परिचयन मंत्री (श्री राम बल्लभ) : झुसी (इलाहाबाद) में

गंगा पुल के निर्माण का कार्य 12 मार्च, 1968 को शुरू किया गया था।

पूरे पुल के लिये आवश्यक 13 एक्को में से 10 एक्को (प्रत्येक 4 कुर्मी वाला) में अभी तक केवल नीचों पर ही कार्य हो रहा है।

कुर्मी की 3274 फुट गोलाई बांध दी गई है जिसमें से 2602 फुट बसाये गये हैं। 3 एक्क के 4 कुर्मी के डाट लगा दिये गये हैं।

फरवरी, 1972 के अन्त तक समस्त भौतिक प्रगति लगभग 29 प्रतिशत नहीं जा सकती है।

Book Week

2929. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a 'Book Week' was observed throughout the country during March, 1972;

(b) how this Week was celebrated; and

(c) what efforts were made/are being made to foster reading habits among people ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. A 'Book Week' was observed from 18 to 24 March, 1972.

(b) The Book Week was noticed with a fairly extensive publicity campaign. The National Book Trust brought out a poster with the slogan 'A Good Book is a Good Friend' in Hindi and English and distributed it to all the important educational and other cultural institutions in the country for display during the Week. The Directors

of Public Instruction and the Vice-Chancellors of Universities were requested to celebrate the Week by involving the educational institutions under their respective jurisdiction and arranging special programmes like debates, discussions and symposia on various aspects of writing, translating, printing, publishing and distribution of books. The Federation of publishers and Booksellers Associations in India allowed a special discount of 10% on books purchased during the Week. All stations of All India Radio and the Television Centre in Delhi broadcast special programmes aimed at fostering book-mindedness. The Posts and Telegraphs Department cancelled postal articles from the principal cities with the slogan of the Week

(c) The National Book Trust bring out books in well conceived series at reasonable prices, in order to attract attention of potential readers. They also organise periodical book fairs in different parts of the country and the main purpose of such fairs is to popularise books and thus promote reading habits among people.

One of the themes in the International Book Year is the fostering of reading habits. A National Committee has been set up to consider all the themes, including the fostering of reading habits and its recommendations are awaited.

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों तथा मायावर जातियों के कल्याण के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश को अनुदान दिया जाना

2930. श्री राम चूरत प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969 से 1971 तक प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित

जन-जातियों और याबाबर जातियों के कल्याणार्थ योजनाओं के केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश को कितनी-कितनी धन-राशि दी;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर जनपद में मोती राम जनता इंटर कालेज, आनन्द नगर के प्रबन्धक व प्रधानाचार्य को, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के हरिजन कल्याण विभाग द्वारा वर्ष 1969 में लगभग 30,000

रुपये की धन-राशि अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित जन-जाति की छात्राओं के लिये छात्रावास बनवाने हेतु दी गई थी; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उस धन-राशि को छात्रावास बनवाने पर व्यय न करके उसका गबन कर लिया गया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और सस्कृति मंत्री
(प्रो० एस० नरुल हसन) .

(क) पिछड़े वर्गों की श्रेणी

	केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	(रुपये लाखों में)		
अनुसूचित आदिम जातियाँ	9.95	12.54	9.90
अनुसूचित जातियाँ	21.00	87.00	98.40
विमुक्त, क्षानाबदोश और अर्ध-क्षानाबदोश जातियाँ	12.00	15.75	15.75
	42.95	115.29	125.05

पिछड़े वर्गों की श्रेणी

	राज्य क्षेत्र		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	(रुपये लाखों में)		
अनुसूचित आदिम जातियाँ	16.81	16.00	29.46
अनुसूचित जातियाँ	41.19	53.00	159.37
अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग (विमुक्त, क्षानाबदोश और अर्ध-क्षानाबदोश जातियाँ भी शामिल हैं)	4.00	3.00	12.17
	62.00	72.00	201.00

(ख) और (ग) सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

फलों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाना

2931. श्री शिव कुमाव शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फलों के निर्यात को देखते हुए उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिये सरकार कुछ विशेष प्रयत्न कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अग्रवाल-साहिब पी० शिन्धे) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) अपेक्षित जानकारी संलग्न नोट में दी गई है।

बिबरण

निर्यात किये जाने वाले महत्वपूर्ण फलों में केला, आम, अनन्नास तथा अलरोट शामिल हैं। फल की इन फसलों के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों ने अपने सामान्य क्रिया-कलाप के रूप में निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये हैं :

1. उच्चकोटि की बीद-रोपण सामग्री की साहाय्य सप्लाई करना।
2. वनस्पति-रक्षण रसायन तथा उपकरणों की सप्लाई करना।
3. ऋण की व्यवस्था करना।
4. पैकेज प्रणालियों को अपनाना।
5. प्रदर्शन करना।

2. केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र से निम्नलिखित योजनाओं के लिये स्वीकृति दे दी गई है,

जो कि चौबीस वर्षीय योजना के दौरान क्रियामित की जानी है :

परिषद् (साल रूपों में)

- | | |
|------------------------|-------|
| (i) केला उत्पादन विकास | 31-84 |
| (ii) केला विकास निगम | 40 00 |
| (iii) अलरोट का उत्पादन | 11-89 |

केला विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत पूर्वी तथा पश्चिमी घाट के प्रमुख बन्दरगाहों के समीप 12,000 हेक्टर क्षेत्र में केले का विकास करने का विचार है। इस योजना में तकनीकी सहायता तथा विस्तार सेवा, वनस्पति-रक्षण उपायों के लिये विशेष सहायता, विदेशी किस्मों का प्रदर्शन तथा मार्गदर्शी परीक्षणों की व्यवस्था है।

केला विकास निगम की स्थापना, केले के विपणन पर ध्यान देने तथा इसके निर्यात को सगठित करने के लिये की जा रही है।

अलरोट की योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में अलरोट के उत्पादन का विकास करना है। अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों की पीद-रोपण सामग्री, उर्वरक एवं कीटनाशी औषधि तथा बाड़ लगाने की सामग्री पर राज-सहायता देकर अलरोट के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने का विचार है।

3. आम तथा अनन्नास के विकास की विशिष्ट योजनाओं पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Financial Assistance for Tubewell in
Drought-affected Areas of
Rajasthan

2932. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have agreed to offer substantial aid for financing tubewell scheme in the drought-affected area in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the total financial outlay on the scheme and the quantum of Central assistance agreed to;

(c) the areas where the scheme on the scheme and the quantum of wells proposed to be set up in each area; and

(d) when the project is likely to be taken up and completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government have proposed an outlay of Rs. 212.98 lakhs on construction of 420 tubewells. On the basis of an agreed formula, assistance from the Centre is expected to be of the order of Rs. 41 lakhs on the sale price of completed tube-wells. In addition, the centre would also provide subsidies to small and marginal farmers only at a rate of 25% and 33-1/3 % on respectively on the sale price of the tubewells.

(c) The tubewells are proposed to be located in Districts.

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of tube-wells proposed</i>
Jalore	102
Jodhpur	140
Nagaur	116
Pali	55
Bikaner	7
Total	420

(d) Proposals for individual clusters of tubewells, as and when furnished by the State Government, will be approved by the

Ministry of Agriculture after technical clearance from the Central Ground Water Board. The project is likely to be completed within the Fourth Plan period.

गया (बिहार) के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की सुविधाएं

2933. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गया (बिहार) के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई की सुविधायें प्रदान करने हेतु नलकूप लगाने की कोई योजना बनाई है अथवा बनाने पर विचार कर रही है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप रेखा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. नेर सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

डा० भगवानदास स्वराज ट्रस्ट,
नई दिल्ली

2934. श्री अश्वेश : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डा० भगवानदास स्वराज ट्रस्ट को उनके मंत्रालय से अब तक एक लाख रुपया का अनुदान प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) क्या उक्त ट्रस्ट ने बिछाये गये चाटे का आधा अनुदान प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से प्रति वर्ष हजारों रुपया अर्जित आरक्षीय नेच संबंध और समाज सेवा प्रतिष्ठान को आशु के रूप में दिया गया विज्ञाया है; और

(ग) क्या इन ऋणों की कभी वापिसी नहीं दिखाई है और यदि हाँ, तो इस ट्रस्ट से उक्त संस्थाओं ने कितने ऋण लिया है, कितना ऋण वापिस दिया है और इन पर कितनी राशि का ऋण अभी बेष है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय

में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० डी० पी० खट्वा-पाण्ड्याय) : (क) डा० भगवान दास स्मारक ट्रस्ट, साजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली को अब तक स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय (स्वास्थ्य विभाग) द्वारा जो अनुदान दिये वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

1.	1962-63	50,000 रु०	सामान्य बाड़े, सफाई कार्यों को पूरा करने और उपस्करों को खरीदने के लिये ।
2.	1963-64	12,000 रु०	बगमदा, मीडिया, छज्जा और बहिर्गम रोगी मण्डल के निर्माण के लिये (6,000 रु०) और उपस्करों की खरीद के लिये (6,000 रु०) ।
3.	1964-65	1 000 रु०	मनोमौलिकी चिकित्सा का योग्य संस्थान भगवान दास सदन, नई दिल्ली के लिये उपस्करों की खरीद करने के हेतु ।

(ख) और (ग) : डा० भगवान दास स्मारक ट्रस्ट द्वारा किसी अन्य संस्थान को दिये गये ऋण के साथ उपयुक्त (क) के सम्मुख धनिक अनुदान का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। उक्त ट्रस्ट को स्वास्थ्य विभाग द्वारा दिये गये अनुदानों का उन्ही कार्यों में इस्तेमाल किया गया जिनके लिये उनकी मंजूरी दी गई थी ।

भगवान दास स्मारक ट्रस्ट ने अपने बाटे की बांधी रकम को पूरा करने हेतु अनुदान देने के लिये किसी भी अन्य स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय से अनुरोध नहीं किया । डा० भगवान दास स्मारक ट्रस्ट, साजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली तथा सामाजिक शिक्षा

संस्थान में परस्पर वित्तीय लेन-देन के कोई भी ऐसे मामले जिनका स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय द्वारा दिये गये अनुदान से सम्बन्ध न हो, वह उनके अपने आन्तरिक मामले हैं और सरकार से उनका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

Location and cost of International
crop Research Institute for
Semi-Arid Tropics

2935. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH
BISTH :

SHRI R. B. PANDEY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state the total likely cost of

International Crop Research Institute to be set up out of grant from World Bank for Semi-arid tropics and the proposed location of the Institute in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The estimated capital costs for bringing the core programme of the Institute up to full operation are approximately ten to twelve million dollars. Recurring core costs, when the Institution is fully staffed, are estimated at 2.5 to 3 million dollars annually on the basis of present unit costs. The financial support for the Institute will be provided by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The Institute will be located near Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh).

**दिल्ली की अनधिकृत बस्तियों में
नागरिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था**

2936. श्री इन्दर चौधरी : क्या निर्वास और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में लाखों लोग अनधिकृत बस्तियों में रहते हैं;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या उन लोगों की सुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने वहाँ पर बिजली तथा पानी की सप्लाई की कोई व्यवस्था की है; और

(ग) अधिक में इन लोगों को पानी तथा बिजली की सुविधा देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

निर्वास और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० मुखराम) : (क) अनधिकृत कालोनियों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों

की संख्या के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) : जल पूर्ति तथा गन्ध निपटान उपक्रम, सामान्यता अनधिकृत कालोनियों में पानी के पाइप नहीं लगाता । तथापि, विशेष मामले के रूप में इस द्वारा मीटर लगे पानी के सार्वजनिक नलों की अनुमति दी जाती है जब लोग अपनी लागत पर ऐसे कनेक्शनों को समीप की कालोनियों से लेने को तैयार हो बसते कि पानी का पर्याप्त दबाव उपलब्ध हो ।

रेजीडेण्ट एसोसिएशन प्रथम उसी प्रकार के निकायों से औपचारिक अनुरोध प्राप्त होने पर दिल्ली इलेक्ट्रिक सप्लाई अण्डरटेकिंग द्वारा अनधिकृत कालोनियों में अण्डरटेकिंग द्वारा निर्धारित औपचारिकताओं को पूरा करने पर बिजली दे दी जाती है ।

Gur from Sweet Sorghum

2937. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow has successfully produced Gur from Sweet Sorghum (Jawar) for the first time in the world, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) Gur has been made experimentally from sweet sorghum at the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow for the first time in India. The palatable, nutritive and commercial attributes of the Gur made at present under study.

Employment of Handicapped Persons

2938. **SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are encouraging the employment of handicapped persons in the Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the total number of handicapped persons given employment in Government Departments and Public Undertakings during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statistics in respect of handicapped persons given employment in Government Departments and Public Undertakings during the last 3 years, yearwise, are not available. However, placements made by 9 Special Employment Exchanges for the Physically Handicapped set up by Government in different States in Government Departments, Public Undertakings and Private Sector during (i) 1969-70; (ii) 1970-71; and (iii) April, 1971 to January, 1972, in respect of the 3 categories of the Physically handicapped are as under :

Category of the Handicapped	1969-70	1970-71	April 71 to Jan. 72	Total
Blind	56	80	58	194
Deaf	113	88	61	262
Orthopaedically Handicapped	919	776	753	2448
	1079	844	872	2895

Indian Students in U. S. A.

2940. **SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian Students, who are now studying in Colleges and Universities in U. S. A.; and

(b) the number of Students who are being benefited by Scholarships and number of such students who are studying with their own expenses ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) The latest information available as collected by the Indian Embassy in Washington from the American Universities and colleges is as on 1-1-1971 and the number of Indian students/trainees on that date was 10,036.

(b) Many of the Universities and colleges in USA did not supply complete information regarding the financial support. The information so far available is in respect of only 2843 students/trainees. Out of these, 183 were receiving scholarships offers by US governmental and other non-governmental organisations and 1578 were studying under their own arrangements which includes assistantship offered by the various universities and institutions.

चीनी के वितरण का आचार

2941. **श्री ब्रजचन्द्र दादा** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीनी का वितरण सारे देश में एक ही नीति के आधार पर होता है या विभिन्न विभिन्न नीतियों के आधार पर; और

(ख) क्या बाजारों में रहने वालों को बाजारों में रहने वालों की अपेक्षा कम चीनी दी जाती है और यदि हाँ, तो क्यों ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) (क) और (ख) : विभिन्न राज्यों को उचित मूल्य की चीनी का मासिक आवंटन, आबादी, अतीत में खपत की मात्रा और चीनी की उपलब्धि को ध्यान में रखकर युक्तियुक्त आचार पर किया जा रहा है। राज्य के भीतर उचित मूल्य की चीनी के वितरण की मात्रा संबंधित राज्य सरकार स्थानीय स्थितियों एवं परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए निश्चित करती है। तथापि, राज्य सरकारों से यह कहा गया है कि वे यह सुनिश्चित करें कि कहीं भी प्रति व्यक्ति को प्रति माह न तो एक किलो से अधिक चीनी दी जाय और न ही प्रति परिवार को प्रति माह एक किलो से कम चीनी दी जाय।

मध्य प्रदेश को दिया गया चीनी का कोटा

2942. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वह तीन वर्षों में कबवार, मध्य प्रदेश को चीनी का कितना कोटा दिया गया है ;

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी चीनी मिलों ने उक्त कोटा सप्लाई किया था; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश को आवंटित चीनी का कोटा, जो विभिन्न राज्यों की चीनी मिलों द्वारा सप्लाई किया जाना था, उक्त राज्यों के लाइसेंसधारियों ने अपने राज्यों में बेच दिया था और यदि हाँ, तो

इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश को आवंटित चीनी की मात्रा इस प्रकार है :

(अक्टूबर-सितम्बर)

(1) 1968-69 95,929 मी० टन

(2) 1969-70 1,79,770 मी० टन

(3) 1970-71 1,13,247 मी० टन

(24 मई, 1971

तक, इसके बाद चीनी के मूल्य और वितरण पर से नियंत्रण उठा लिया गया था)।

(ख) जिन राज्यों की चीनी मिलों ने उपर्युक्त मात्रा सप्लाई की थी उनके नाम इस प्रकार हैं :

1968-69 आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश।

1969-70 आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, तमिलनाडु और उत्तर प्रदेश।

1970-71 आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, मैसूर, तमिलनाडु तथा उत्तर प्रदेश।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी कोई भी शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। तथापि, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं जिसकी वे कार्य कर रहे हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में खानील जल पूर्ति योजनाओं के लिए सहायता

2943. श्री गंगा चरण बीसत क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश जल प्रदाय और जल निकास बोर्ड ने या राज्य सरकार ने खानील जल पूर्ति योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता मांगी थी,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और इसके लिए कितनी सहायता दी गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय ने राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Problems faced by Indian Shipbuilders as stated by Chairman and Managing Director, Mazagon Dock

2944 SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the main problem faced by the Indian Shipbuilder was the lack of marine ancillary industries, as has been stated by the Chairman and Managing Director of Mazagon Dock,

(b) if so, whether he has also stressed the need for preferential treatment to shipbuilders; and

(c) if so, what are the other suggestions made by him in this regard and what steps are being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) In reply to a query from the Members of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Defence as to the reasons for higher construction cost of indigenously built ships as compared to prices of imported ships, the Chairman and Managing Director of Mazagon Dock Limited, had indicated that this was mainly due to the absence of a fully developed industrial base and ship ancillary industries in the country as compared to foreign countries. He had also stated that as the requirements of ship ancillaries are small in number/quantity, the cost of production of these ancillaries was naturally high.

(b) In the above context he had emphasised the need for preferential consideration to indigenous shipbuilders in the matter of prices.

(c) No other suggestions were made by him. So far as preferential treatment in the matter of prices is concerned, the existing orders already provide for the fixation of price of India-built ocean going ships at international price plus 5% and for an assistance to the Shipyard up to a maximum of 15% of international price subject to certain conditions. So far as the development of ship ancillary industries is concerned, Government have taken several steps such as the appointment of a Standing Committee for Shipbuilding, Ship Repairs and Ship Ancillaries, the setting up of a Technical Development Cell and the setting up of a Division in the Indian Standards Institute for developing and laying down appropriate standards for marine equipment.

Sale of Cereals, Pulses, Oils and Oilseeds and Protein Foods by F. C. I.

2945. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether encouraged by the success of sale of wheat in the open market, the Food Corporation of India is considering opening permanent Centres for sale of other cereals, pulses, oils, oil-seeds and protein foods in important cities; and

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India have decided to open sale centres in 28 important consuming cities in the country, as soon as possible. The Sale Centre at Bombay is already functioning. Sale Centres at Madras and Hyderabad will be opened shortly.

Causes of Formation of Stones in Kidneys and Gall Bladders

2946. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the real causes of formation of stones in kidneys and gall bladders are still unknown; and

(b) if so, whether Government would like to appoint any expert Doctor's body to go into the depth and find out any root cause?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a). The etiology (causes) of urolithiasis (stone in the urinary pathways) is not clearly known and is still a matter of speculation, although a few definite trends are emerging from recent studies. With regard to etiology of gall-bladder stones, although the causes of the formation of gall-stones are largely unknown, factors like heredity (by way of fundamental disturbance of cholesterol metabolism) sedentary habits, infectious diseases, dietary indiscretions and pregnancy are thought to

be of etiologic significance. Dispute the fact that the exact reason for their formation is unknown, it is known that the chief components of gall-stones are cholesterol, bilirubin, biliverdin and calcium salts.

(b) The Indian Council of Medical Research has been taking keen interest in the study of the problem of Urolithiasis and a Study Group had been organised by them in 1970 on Urolithiasis to discuss the various aspects of the problem, such as the incidence and etipathogenesis, medical and surgical aspects as well as further lines of research to be taken up for study. Eminent specialists on the subject, including physicians, surgeons, pathologists, nutritionists and biochemists, participated in the said Study Group meeting. The Indian Council of Medical Research have also supported a few projects on the etiology of gall-stones at the experimental level.

Constitution of A Single Consultative Council on Community Development and Panchayat Raj

2947. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to amalgamate the existing two Councils and to constitute a single Consultative Council on Community Development and Panchayati Raj; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Recognising the need for setting up a National forum reflecting various shades of informed opinion on Community Development and Panchayati Raj and to advise Government on suitable policies for promoting the objectives of these programmes, two Consultative Councils, one on Community Development and the other on Panchayati Raj, were set up in December, 1968 and April, 1969 respectively. As the twin objec-

tives of Community Development and Panchayati Raj are closely interwoven, both Councils had urged the need for a single forum and their merger. Government have accordingly amalgamated the existing two Councils and constituted a single Consultative Council on Community Development and Panchayati Raj in December, 1971. A copy of Government's resolution giving the composition of the Council and its functions is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1772/72].

Girls' Education during Fourth Plan

2948. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to encourage girls' education during the Fourth plan; and

(b) the progress achieved so far in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Fourth Five Year Plan stated that "Priority will be given to the expansion of Elementary Education and emphasis will be on the provision of facilities for backward areas and communities and for girls". Sustained efforts to extend education among girls have been made from the First Plan period. The proportion of girl students population increased from 25% in 1950-51 to 61% in 1969-70 in classes I to V. In classes VI to VIII it rose from 5% to 20% in classes IX to XI from 2% to 10%. During the Fourth Plan the enrolment of girls was proposed to be increased through the organisation of special programmes, the nature of which will vary from State to State. In 1968-69 the enrolment of girls of the age group 6-14 stood at 44.7%. The Fourth Plan target was 55% of girls in the age group 6-14 and 46.5% had been enrolled by 1969-70. As most States are giving due emphasis to the expansion of girls education, it would

not be unreasonable to expect further improvement in this direction.

2. Girls and children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute the bulk non-attending school children. It is considered necessary to provide incentives such as free text-books and stationery in order to promote and sustain the enrolment of such children. With this end in view and also in implementation of the scheme of providing employment to the educated unemployed, the Government of India have in October, 1971 sanctioned the employment of 30,000 teachers, supply of free text-books and mid-day meals to children. This programme is further expected to accelerate the increase in enrolment of girls in schools.

3. The Department of Education has been operating a scheme of financial assistance to voluntary educational organisations in the country with a view to bringing about improvement in selected fields of education, one of which is construction of hostels for girl students. Under this scheme, assistance is given to girls' institutions for constructions of libraries, laboratories and hostels; purchase of furniture for libraries and laboratories; purchase of books for libraries etc. This scheme has been in operation up to 1971-72. Its continuation in 1972-73 is under consideration.

4. Under a centrally sponsored programme for the welfare of Backward classes sector provision has been made for the construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls. Under this scheme, Central assistance is given to the State Governments. The main purpose of this scheme is to increase the enrolment of girls belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the educational institutions, so as to add to the availability of women workers from among these communities. The provision, under this scheme, is intended to supplement the provision available for the scheme of hostels for Scheduled Castes/Tribes boys and girls

under the State sector of the Plan. The following important changes have been made in the pattern of the scheme:—

(i) Till the middle of the Fourth Plan, the scope of the scheme was limited to the Middle and Higher Secondary stages of education. The State Governments have now been allowed to construct hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes girls studying in colleges and Universities as well.

(ii) Hostels can now be constructed at any place where the concerned educational institutions are situated keeping in view the concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in a particular place/area where the educational facilities for girls are inadequate

(iii) Financial assistance is now available for construction of new hostels as well as expansion of the existing hostels both in the case of Scheduled Tribes as well as in the case of Scheduled Castes.

(iv) Financial assistance can now be given not only for the non-recurring items of expenditure like construction/extension of building and purchase of equipment but for the setting up of a small library also by purchasing a few sets of text-books for the use of the inmates of hostel.

(v) Voluntary organisations are now required to contribute only up to 10% of the total approved cost instead of the 25% prescribed earlier.

The provision made in this scheme in the Fourth Plan is Rs. 202 lakhs.

बिहार में बीनी मिलों का कार्यकरण

2949. श्री राजावतार साहनी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में कुल कितनी बीनी मिलें हैं और इनमें वर्ष 1971-72 में बीनी का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) कुछ मिलों के न चलने के क्या कारण हैं और इससे कितनी बीनी का क्षम उत्पादन हुआ ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने बन्द बीनी मिलों को चालू करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ; और यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) : बिहार में स्थित बीनी मिलों की कुल संख्या 30 है, जिसमें से 25 मिलों ने वर्ष 1971-72 में उत्पादन किया था और उनमें लगभग 1.5 लाख मी० टन बीनी का उत्पादन हुआ था ।

(ख) दक्षिणी बिहार की तीन मिलों ने पिछले मौसम में भी कार्य नहीं किया था । दक्षिणी बिहार की दो मिलों ने भी 1971-72 में कार्य नहीं किया । इन मिलों में से बिहार सरकार की एक अपनी मिल अर्थात् गुराऊ बीनी मिल ने गन्ने की कमी के कारण 1971-72 में कार्य नहीं किया था लेकिन राज्य सरकार का उसे 1972-73 में चलाने का विचार है । दक्षिणी बिहार बीनी मिल लिमिटेड, बिहुटा ने वित्तीय कारणों से 1971-72 में काम नहीं किया । अनुमान है कि 1971-72 में इन दोनों कारखानों के कार्य न करने के कारण बीनी के उत्पादन में 2,500 मी० टन की कमी हुई है ।

(ग) बिहार सरकार की अपनी गुराऊ बीनी मिल जिसे राज्य सरकार 1972-73 में चलाने का विचार रखती है, को खोदकर, जहाँ तक बन्द पड़ी चार मिलों का फिर से चलाने का सम्बन्ध है, राज्य सरकार के निर्द्धारों तक कोई ठोस योजना तैयार करना सम्भव नहीं हुआ है । उच्चवि राज्य सरकार

अभी भी इस मामले पर विचार कर रही है।

Financial Position of Patna University

2950. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the financial position of the Patna University is very deplorable ;

(b) if so, whether the Bihar Government and the University authorities have sought assistance from the University Grants Commission to meet the requirements of books, scientific equipments, and buildings ; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PRO. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a). According to the information furnished by the State Government, Patna University is having heavy deficits.

(b) and (c). The State Government has not approached the University Grants Commission for any financial assistance. The U. G. C. had, however, on the recommendations of a Visiting Committee, appointed to assess the needs of the University, allocated funds to the extent of Rs. 110 lakhs for the period 1966-74 for various development schemes, which include appointment of staff, construction of buildings, purchase of books and journals and equipments, etc. The Commission had also allocated a special grant of Rs. 10 lakhs to the University on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee. Recently the Commission has received proposals from the University for assistance, over and above the Fourth Plan allocation, for construction of Social Science Block and purchase of Library

books for the Departments of Botany, Chemistry, Geography and Physics. While the Commission has regretted its inability to accept the proposal for construction of Social Science Block, the proposal for assistance for purchase of library books is under its consideration.

The Commission does not give maintenance grants to State Universities.

बिहार में गन्ना फार्मों की मालिक चीनी मिलों

2951. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में बहुत सी चीनी मिलों के गन्ना उपजाने के अपने फार्म हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी मिलों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक के कार्य का क्षेत्रफल कितना है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क). वर्ष, 1970 में बिहार सरकार द्वारा एकत्रित की गई सूचना के आधार पर 20 चीनी मिलों के पास गन्ने के अपने निजी फार्म हैं।

(ख) ऐसी मिलों के नाम और उनमें से प्रत्येक के फार्मों का क्षेत्रफल बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1773/72]

रोहतक, हरियाणा में केन्द्रीय डेरियाँ खोलना

2952. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार रोहतक जिले में दूध की डेरिया खोलने पर विचार कर रही है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितनी डेरिया खोली जायेगी, और उन पर कितना खर्च होगा, और

(ग) इन डेरियों से कितने लोग लाभान्वित होंगे ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) (क). भारतीय डेरी निगम, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार का एक उपक्रम है, आपरेशन प्लान कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत रोहतक में एक कम्पोजिट डेरी सयत्र की स्थापना के लिए हरियाणा सरकार को वित्तीय व अन्य सहायता दे रहा है।

(ख) एक डेरी सयत्र, जिसका अनुमानित व्यय 150 लाख रुपये है।

(ग) यह परियोजना लगभग 500 व्यक्तियों को राजगार प्रदान करने के अतिरिक्त, डेरी सयत्र को दूध की सप्लाई करने वाले 100,000 उत्पादक कृषकों और उत्पादन तथा अधिप्राप्ति क्रिया कलापो में लगी हुई 6,000 ग्रामीण सहकारी संस्थाओं को लाभान्वित करेगी।

उच्च शिक्षा के लिए अलग विभाग की स्थापना

2953. डा० संकटा प्रसाद. क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उच्च शिक्षा के लिए एक अलग विभाग स्थापित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका विवरण क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुसल हसन) (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Private Poultry Farms in Government Colonies in New Delhi

2955 SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of allottees of Quarters in Government colonies like Sarojini Nagar, Laxmibai Nagar and Netaji Nagar are running private poultry farms in improvised huts in their quarters on the ground floor and terrace,

(b) whether such misuse of Government accommodation, which is also injurious to the health of other allottees, is permissible, and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take to put an end to such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) (a) Yes, some cases have come to notice

(b) and (c) According to the existing orders, there is no ban on keeping of poultry by allottees of general pool accommodation provided they abide by municipal regulations on the subject. However, action is taken against allottees for putting up unauthorised structures in their premises.

नेहरू मेमोरियल म्यूजियम में जवाहर ज्योति

2956. श्री कुकन लाल कल्लवाय : क्या निर्माण और संचालन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जवाहर लाल नेहरू मेमोरियल म्यूजियम में जलने वाली जवाहर ज्योति में किस प्रकार के ईंधन का प्रयोग किया जाता है;

(ख) जलने के समय से अब तक इसमें जलाए जाने वाले ईंधन की अनुमानित मात्रा और कीमत कितनी है; और

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में इस ज्योति को प्रकाशित रखने पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ और इस पर अनुमानतः कितना मासिक व्यय होता है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल)

(क). जवाहर ज्योति 11-1-1971 तक सरसों का तेल, बिनोले तथा कपूर से प्रज्वलित की जाती थी किन्तु इस तिथि के पश्चात गैस का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है।

(ख) 1,11,664 रुपए की लागत का 22,233 किलोग्राम सरसों का तेल तथा मैसर्स इण्डियन आयल कार्पोरेशन द्वारा ति.शुल्क दिए गए 768 गैस सिलिण्डरों का प्रयोग किया गया है।

(ग) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान (1971-71 तथा 1971-72) 27,753 रुपए इस प्रकार व्यय किए गए :-

(i) 1-4-70 से 11-1-71

तक तेल से प्रज्वलित

ज्योति पर 26,104 रु०

(ii) 12-1-71 से

31-3-72 तक गैस

उपकरणों के अनुरक्षण

आदि पर 1,649 रु०

कुल 27,753 रु०

अविष्य में गैस उपकरणों के अनुरक्षण/मरम्मत पर ही केवल खर्च होने की सम्भावना है।

मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा विदेशी नस्ल के साँड और गायों की सप्लाई की मांग करना

2957. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश शासन ने विदेशी नस्ल के कितने साँडो एव गायों की मांग की है और यह मांग कब की गई थी;

(ख) उपरोक्त मांग के कितने अग्र की पूर्ति की जा चुकी है और यदि उक्त मांग की पूरी तरह पूर्ति नहीं हुई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) शेष मांग की पूर्ति कब तक होने की सम्भावना है?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (प्रो० जेएन सिंह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने वर्ष 1972-73 के लिए 77 जर्सी गाय तथा 32 जर्मी साँडों की सप्लाई के लिए लिखा है और उनकी यह मांग अगस्त, 1971 में की गई थी।

(ख) जैसा कि पहले होता रहा है विदेशी पशुओं की आवश्यकता के सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार सहित विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों की मांग पर कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत या अन्य एजेंसियों से प्राप्त विदेशी पशुओं के आबंटन के समय विचार किया जाएगा। वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान अब तक ऐसे कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कोई विदेशी पशु प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

(ग) इस राज्य की उपरोक्त मांग पर अन्य राज्यों की मांगों के साथ-साथ विचार किया जा रहा है। वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान विदेशी पशुओं की खरीद के लिए उपाय किए जा रहे हैं और मध्य प्रदेश की मांग पूरी करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जायेंगे।

Unqualified Medical Practitioners

2958 SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Centre had asked for States' comments on the proposal to recognise and enlist the unqualified medical practitioners who have been practising medicine for over ten years,

(b) if so, the comments received from the State, and

(c) the final decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes

(b) A statement is attached

(c) The question of enlistment of unqualified medical practitioners will be considered at the next meeting of the Central Council of Health to be held later this year

Statement

The replies of the State Governments/ Union Territories have been tabulated hereunder :—

1. State Governments/ Union Territories who have agreed to the proposal.	Haryana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli,
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Chandigarh,
Laccadive,
Minicoy &
Amindivi
Islands.

2. State Governments/
Union Territories
who have agreed
to the proposal
subject to certain
conditions.

Punjab, Kerala
Orissa
Rajasthan
Uttar Pradesh
Delhi, Tripura.

3. State Governments/
Union Territories
who are not in
favour of the
proposal

Mysore
West Bengal
Andhra Pradesh
Tamil Nadu
Jammu &
Kashmir
Pondicherry
Andaman &
Nicobar
Islands.

4. State Governments
who have stated
that they have no
comments to
offer.

Meghalaya
Himachal
Pradesh
Nagaland
Manipur.

NOTE Replies from remaining States and Union Territories have not been received.

Pilot Projects for Family Planning

2959 SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Assembly of Youth had launched pilot projects for family planning education for youth in Haryana and Orissa in 1969;

(b) if so, the actual progress made by these projects;

(c) the total estimated expenditure of these projects; and the expenditure so far incurred; and

(d) how these projects are financed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Medical and Hospital Facilities in the Country

2960. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether over eight million people in India constitute the number of those who are sick enough to need medical attention on any single day;

(b) if so, whether hospital facilities are available only for a quarter of a million; and

(c) whether Government are prepared to proceed in a big way to offer medical facilities to make up this shortage of hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA) : (a) Exact figures are not available. However, the Sample Surveys conducted in Rural areas during the year 1955 to 1958 indicated that 6-11% of population suffers from acute, chronic or mild form of sickness at any given time. No data is available for urban population.

(b) It is estimated that there are about 2,69,000 hospital beds which gives bed population ratio of approximate 0.49 beds per thousand population. Thus, more than a quarter million patient are treated indoor patient and many more through the O. P. D. Services.

(c) This has been engaging the attention of Government and beds have been

increased every within the limited financial resources. The target for the Fourth Plan is 2,81,600 beds as against the availability of 2,55,700 beds at the beginning of the Fourth Plan.

Research on Population Growth Rate

2961. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a recent Soviet Research on the population rate growth indicates that the growth rate of world population will begin to slow down after reaching a peak in 1975; and

(b) if so, how near our scientists are to the result of the said research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA) : (a) and (b) The Russian Demographer Dr. Boyarsky in his paper to the World Population Conference in 1965, (which was later revised in 1969) stratified the countries of the world into the following 12 groups after taking into account the socio-economic systems obtaining in the countries and their level of development : (1) U. S. S. R. (2) The European Socialist countries; (3) China and other socialist countries in Asia (4) The European Capitalistic countries (5) The U. S. A. and Canada (6) Japan (7) Arab Middle East, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan (8) India (9) The rest of the Asian countries (10) The rest of the African countries (11) The rest of the American countries (Cuba is not singled out because of its small population) (12) Australia and Oceania.

Dr. Boyarsky made the following assumptions :-

1. The developing countries will go over to the group of developed countries in due course.

2 Assuming the total number of births as constant for a long time and migration as negligible, population depends on length of life only, as seen from the theory of stationary population. The transition from low survivorship function to high survivorship function will take 80 years to be completed.

3. Fertility and socio-economic factors vary together. Based on the above assumptions and the demographic situation obtaining in the 12 strata, he projected the population upto the year 2000. He thus estimated that the total population of the world would range from 4200 to 5000 million in 2000. In 1969 he revised the range of these figures from 4000 to 6000 million. The United Nations have on the other hand, shown projections ranging from 4900 million to 6900 million.

It may be noted here that except for the second assumption the others could not be verified by him. For adjusting the projections for non-stationarity he used arbitrary figures based on his own judgement. This method of projection by stratification into broad homogeneous areas is not new but the assumptions of Dr. Boyarsky are different.

It will not be correct to infer from the paper that the growth rate of the world population will begin to slow down after reaching a peak in 1975; but as a result of the various assumptions for the population growth of the strata made by him, the projected population may slow down in 1980s. According to the projections made by Indian Demographers the population of India is likely to be higher than the figure projected by Dr. Boyarsky.

Research in Controlling Growth of Forests

2962. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that researcher Valentin Nesterov of Timiryazev Agricultural Academy has had considerable success over many years in using computers to predict and then to control the growth of free population in Soviet forests; and

(b) if so, how near our scientists are to utilise the result of this research ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Information with particular reference to the research undertaken by Valentin Nesterov of Timiryazev Agricultural Academy is not available. However computers are being utilised to predict growth statistics of tree population in the forests of our country.

(b) Situation obtaining in India due to climate, geography and type of the forest is, however, different and any Russian solution may not necessarily be applicable to Indian forests.

Small and Marginal Farmers Development Agency in Eastern U.P.

2963. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether densely populated regions in the country have large number of Small and Marginal Farmers Agricultural Labourers;

(b) whether the two centrally sponsored schemes, S.F.D.A. and M.F.A.L., which have 46 and 41 pilot projects, have been properly distributed; and

(c) whether in any of the 15 eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh which have the highest density of population, any of the two kinds of projects is located, if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) (a) : and (b) A statement showing the distribution of population, density per square kilometre, number of agricultural labourers and number of holding upto 7.5 acres and the number of SFDA/MFAL agencies is laid on the table of the House [*Placed in library.* see No. LT—1774 172]

In the guidelines issued to the State Governments for selection of areas for the pilot projects, concentration of and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers was one factor to be taken into account. The project areas were selected on the basis of recommendations of the state Governments.

(c) An SFDA project is in operation Pratapgarh and an MFAL project in Ballia District of Uttar Pradesh. The salient features of these two projects are given in the statement.

Root Cause of Cancer in the Country

2964. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN** : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to find out the root cause of Cancer in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) : and (b). The ultimate aim of all medical research including research on cancer is to seek the cause of disease process so that the disease could be prevented, controlled or cured. The Central Government have not formulated any specific scheme to find out the root cause of cancer, but is

financing various Cancer Clinics/Research Centres in the country for research in Cancer. Central Government is also financing various Cancer research projects undertaken by the Indian Council of Medical Research. It is also proposed to develop some of the existing Cancer Institutions in the country into Regional Cancer Centres which shall have *inter alia* the function of carrying research work in Cancer in the region.

Correspondence Courses at Degree Level

2965. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Universities allowed to conduct Correspondence Courses upto the Degree level;

(b) whether there is any scheme under which this permission is given by the University Grants Commission; and

(c) the media in which the Correspondence Courses are allowed by those Universities ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c). A University can start correspondence Courses on its own. However, universities seeking financial assistance from the University Grants Commission for running such courses need Commission's approval. For this purpose the Commission provides financial assistance subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for a period of four years.

A statement containing a list of the Universities which have started Correspondence Courses so far along with the media of instruction/examination allowed is attached.

Statement

Name of the University	Courses Offered	Medium of instruction/examination
1	2	3
1. Delhi	B A (Pass) B Sc (Gen.) Group A B Com.	English and Hindi
2. Himachal Pradesh*	Pre University B A, B Ed M A M Ed	English and Hindi
3 Rajasthan	B Com	Hindi
4 Punjab	Pre University B A Punjab Pravishika Sani	Punjabi and English
5 Mysore	Pre University B A	English and Kanna
6 Meerut	B A.	English and Hindi
7 Madurai	B.A	English and Tamil
8. Bombay	Intermediate (Arts) Intermediate (Commerce)	English
9 Panjab	Pre University B A.	Hindi, English and Punjabi

*The University started correspondence courses on its own. It has now approached the Commission for financial assistance

Note : A proposal from Andhra Pradesh University to start correspondence courses in B A and B. Com through the media of English and Telugu, has been approved by the University Grants Commission. The University proposes to start the courses from 1972-73

अजमेर-झरवा सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राज-
मार्ग घोषित करना

2966. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
क्या मोरहान और परिबहान मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अजमेर और झरवा के मध्य

महू, नीमच तथा नसीराबाद में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व
पुलिस तथा सेना के हेड क्वार्टर्स हैं,

(ख) क्या उक्त तीनों स्थान देश की
रक्षा की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण हैं,

(ग) क्या उक्त तीनों स्थानों से गुजरने
वाली सड़क को, जो अजमेर-झरवा को

जोड़ती है, अब तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित नहीं किया गया है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा किसी भाग को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने की कसौटी क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नोबहन और परि-वाहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). मऊ और नसीराबाद दो छाबनिया है जहा कुछ सैनिक प्रतिष्ठान स्थित है और उस सीमा पर इन दोनों स्थानों का सुरक्षा की दृष्टि में महत्व है। नौमच केन्द्रीय आरक्षण पुलिस के एक्को के मुख्यालयों में से एक है।

(ग) जी, हा सड़क राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के रूप में घोषित नहीं हुई है।

(घ) सड़कों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के रूप में घोषित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कसौटिया निर्धारित की गई हैं :—

(1) उन्हें देश के लंबाई और चौड़ाई में जाने वाला राजमार्ग होना चाहिए,

(2) उन्हें विदेशी राजमार्गों को मिलाने वाला होना चाहिए,

(3) उन्हें राज्यों के राजधानियों को मिलाने वाला होना चाहिए,

(4) उन्हें बड़े पत्तनों और औद्योगिक या पर्यटक केन्द्रों को मिलाने वाला होना चाहिए,

(5) उन्हें सामरिक महत्व का होना चाहिए।

इन कसौटियों के अतिरिक्त आर्थिक प्रतिकूल वर भी जोर दिया जाता है।

आवास तथा नगरीय विकास वित्त निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को दिया गया ऋण/वित्तीय सहायता

2967. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आवास तथा नगरीय विकास वित्त निगम न मध्य प्रदेश को ऋण प्रथवा वित्तीय सहायता दी है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितनी, और

(ग) इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) से (ग) . आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम ने 14 मार्च, 1972 को नीचे दिये ध्यारे के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश के भोपाल सुधार न्यास की 39 लाख रुपये के व्यय की गृह-वास योजना की स्वीकृति दे दी है :—

वर्ग	विक्रय के लिये प्लॉट
1. समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्ग	46
2. निम्न आय वर्ग	135
3. मध्यम आय वर्ग	153
4. उच्च आय वर्ग	16
5. दुकाने	301
6. सिनेमा	1
कुल 652	

क्योंकि सुधार न्यास द्वारा ऋण के इकरार नामे पर अभी हस्ताक्षर किये जाने हैं

और अन्य औपचारिकताएं पूर्ण की जाती हैं
यसः श्रद्धा की अभाव नहीं की गई है।

गांधी सागर बांध पर एक नए राष्ट्रीय
उद्यान का विकास

2968. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
क्या निर्वास और आवास मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के गांधी सागर
बांध (बम्बल डाम) पर एक राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
बनाने की योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन
है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी रूपरेखा क्या
है ?

निर्वास और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य
मंत्री (बी आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) ऐसा
कोई प्रस्ताव निर्वास और आवास मंत्रालय
के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**Non-Availability of Medicines in Hospitals
of Delhi**

2969. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the
Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether patients in Hospitals in
Delhi continue to experience difficulty due
to non-availability of medicines required
for their treatment ;

(b) whether Government have finalised
consideration of the proposal to open
fair price chemist shops inside the hospitals
for the benefit of patients ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in this
regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). Appreciating the
difficulties of the patients due to
non-availability of medicines, Super Bazar
Drug shops inside the two Centrally run
hospitals, namely Willingdon Hospital and
Safdarjang Hospital, have been opened
for the benefit of the patients. The
question of starting a retail shop in the
premises of Lady Harding Hospital was
considered and negotiations conducted
with the Super Bazar authorities. They
did not agree for the reason that they
had already opened a branch in the
Willingdon Hospital premises and that it
would not be feasible from commercial
point of view to open another branch near
abouts.

The Irwin Hospital already has a branch
of the Super Bazar in their premises where
drugs and medicines are available.

**Provision of A.C. Connections in Servants
Quarters of M.P.s' Bungalows in
New Delhi**

2970. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS
AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether A.C. connections have
not been provided in certain Servant
Quarters attached to M.P.s. Bungalows
in Windsor Place and Ferozeshah Road ;
and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely
to be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING
(SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b).
Electric installations exist in all the
servants quarters attached to M. Ps'
bungalows. In case any of the tenants
have not taken electric connection, it is
for them to approach the New Delhi
Municipal Committee to give the service
connection after deposit of security, etc.

Electric Connection in Servants Quarters of M.Ps. Bungalows

2971. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the two servant quarters attached to Bungalows allotted to M. Ps. now electric connection is given only in one quarter and the other has to go without any connection ; and

(b) if so, whether instruction will be given, to give electricity connections on deposit of necessary amount etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) All the servants' quarters, attached to Bungalows allotted to M.Ps., have been electrified. However, in some bungalows, electric connections have been removed from some servants' quarters at the instance of the allottees.

(b) The servants' quarters disconnected at the instance of the allottees can be re-connected when required by the allottees.

Shipping Training Centre at Calcutta

2972. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India have set up a Shipping Training Centre at Calcutta;

(b) if so, the broad out lines of the training to be imparted at the Centre;

(c) whether this Centre imparts training to Indian personnel only or foreign students will also be admitted at the Centre and

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up other Centres in the Country and if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Directorate of Marine Engineering Training and the Ratings Training Ship 'BHADRA' which are functioning at Calcutta.

(b) The Directorate of Marine Engineering Training provide facilities for training in Marine Engineering. The annual intake is 100 candidates and the duration of the course is four years.

The Ratings Training ship 'BHADRA' prepares young men for service as sea-men in the Merchant Navy. The duration of the course is six months.

(c) So far no foreign students have been admitted.

(d) There are already the following training institutions at other places :—

- (1) *Training Ship 'Rajendra' (earlier known as T. S. Dufferin), Bombay.* It provides training facilities to candidates taking up career as officers in the Deck Department of the Merchant Navy.
- (2) *Lal Bahadur Shastri Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay.*

It provides post-sea advanced technical instructions for Merchant Navy Officers preparing for professional examinations.

- (3) *Ratings Training Ship 'MEKHALA' Vishakhapatnam.*
- (4) *Ratings Training Establishment 'NAULAKSHI', Navlakhi (Gujarat).* The institutions at (3) and (4) provide training to young men for service as seamen in the Merchant Navy.

There is also a proposal to set up a Merchant Navy Training Academy in Goa which will impart combined training for one year to the candidates seeking admission to the Training Ship 'RAJENDRA' and the Directorate of Marine Engineering Training.

Black-Marketing of Urea in West Bengal

2973. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the large scale black marketing in Urea in West Bengal, particularly in South 24 Parganas and

(b) if so, steps, if any being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAH B P SHINDE) (a) A few cases of dishonest traders taking advantage of relative shortage of fertilisers, particularly urea, during the last few months and indulging in blackmarketing in West Bengal State, including South 24 Parganas District, have been reported.

(b) The State Government who are responsible for distribution of fertilisers in the State have moved about 12,000 tonnes of urea to scarcity areas including South 24 Parganas District. They have also made arrangements to procure additional supplies of urea from sources outside the State. The State Government have also launched criminal prosecution against 36 offenders in the State including of the South 24 Parganas as a deterrent measure against tendencies for sale at prices exceeding the statutory maximum.

Arrangement for Farmers at Krishi Mela at Pusa, New Delhi

2974. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Rabi Krishi Vigyan Mela was held at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa, New Delhi,

(b) whether Government had made arrangements for farmers all over the country to visit the Institute, and

(c) if so, number of farmers who visited the Institute Mela?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAH B P SHINDE) (a) The Rabi Krishi Vigyan Mela was organised at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi 12 from 15th to 17th March 1972. The Mela was also kept open on the forenoon of 18th March 1972 for the Members of Parliament.

(b) With a view that the farmers and other visitors interested in Agriculture could take maximum advantage of the Krishi Vigyan Mela, all efforts were made to publicise through different media the highlights of the Mela well in advance. Circular letters were sent to the following Institutions/Departments with a request to publicise the same in their respective States and Institutions

- 1 Vice-Chancellors of Agricultural Universities
- 2 Directors of Extension, Agricultural Universities
- 3 Directors of State Departments of Agriculture.
- 4 Directors of Extension, State Departments of Agriculture.
- 5 Principals of farmers Training Centres.
- 6 Principals of Gram Sevika Training Centres
- 7 Principals of Gram Sevika Training Centres
- 8 Deans/Principals of Agricultural Colleges and Universities.
- 9 Director, Education, Delhi Administration

10. Principals of Higher Secondary Schools, Delhi Territory.
11. Headmasters of Middle and Primary Schools of Delhi Territory.
12. Registrar, Delhi University.
13. Principals of Public Schools of Delhi Territory.

Further, advertisements were inserted in the following newspapers giving the main highlights of the Krishi Vigyan Mela for the information of the farmers all over the country :

1. Hindustan (Hindi)
2. Hindustan (English)
3. Nav Bharat Times.
4. Milap.
5. Indian Express.
6. Times of India.
7. Patriot.

In addition, the Krishi Vigyan Mela programmes were also covered by the All India Radio and Television (Delhi Territory).

(c) Approximately 9,000—10,000 farmers visited the Mela.

Uniform Procurement Prices of Wheat as Recommended by Agricultural Prices Commission

2975. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Agricultural Prices Commission has recommended uniform Procurement prices of wheat for all the States for the rabi crop ; if so, the price fixed by the Commission;

(b) the reasons for fixing the same price for all the States; and

(c) what is the basis for fixing the price of wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Agricultural Prices Commission do not fix procurement prices but only recommend procurement prices for the consideration of Government. They have recommended that the procurement prices of wheat be fixed uniformly for all the States at Rs. 66/- per quintal for the indigenous red variety and at Rs. 72/- per quintal for the indigenous common white and different Mexican varieties, for the marketing season 1972-73.

(b) Fixing of uniform procurement and issue prices helps in reducing inter-State disparities in open market prices.

(c) While recommending the procurement prices, the Commission have kept in view (i) the demand for wheat at current prices being lower than its supply, (ii) disappearance of the cushion hitherto available in the lower economic cost of imported wheat for subsidising the distribution of domestic wheat and (iii) the mounting stocks of the cereals.

Procedure for Conversion of Milk into an Alcoholic Beverage in National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal

2976. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal has been successful to standardise the procedures of converting milk into an alcoholic beverage;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether the National Dairy Research Institute is working out the economics of the whey into wine experiment as also the possibility of producing it on a commercial scale and how far they have been successful in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member would like to know whether the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal has been successful to standardise procedures of preparing an alcoholic beverage from whey, a by-product in the manufacture of cheese and paneer, and not from milk directly.

The National Dairy Research Institute has been successful in preparing an alcoholic beverage containing about 12% alcoholic by fermentation of whey, a by product in the manufacture of cheese and paneer, using yeast

(b) The fat is separated from whey by bringing down its fat content to a level less than 0.05 per cent and the pH is adjusted with citric acid to 3.5. The liquid is then steamed for half an hour in a double jacketed steam chest. After cooling, 100 ppm of SO₂ in the form of sodium metabisulphite is added as a preservative. The solution of stored overnight in a cold room (5-10°C).

Cane sugar is then added, depending upon the desired percentage of alcohol required in the product. Raisins are added to the juice to impart the desired flavour. The preparation is then inoculated with an active culture of yeast at 4% level.

During fermentation, whey is agitated at frequent intervals for the first half an hour and then allowed to stand for the remaining period of fermentation. The clear liquid is then transferred into another vessel and stored for maturation at about 25°C. Caramelised sugar syrup is then added to the matured fermented product so as to give the desired colour. The final product contains about 12% alcohol.

(c) The economics of conversion of whey into alcoholic beverage has been worked out on a small scale production of 25 litres batch in a laboratory, and is given below :—

	Rs	P
Cost of Material	23.20	
Cost of bottles and corks	18.70	
Processing cost	6.20	
Labour cost	20.00	
Over-all waste	2.70	
Capital cost (Approximate interest on capital and depreciation of equipment)	6.00	
Total Cost	76.80	
Cost per bottle (750 ml capacity) =	Rs	2.50

Since the Institute is a research institution the production of alcoholic beverage on a commercial scale has not been taken up.

Statement of UGC Chairman Regarding Contact between Students and Teachers

2977, SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to the statement made by the Chairman of the University Grants Commission that the ills that Universities suffer from, can be traced to the lack of contact between students and teachers; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). The Chairman, University Grants Commission, in a recent press interview, in answer to a question about major problems/difficulties faced by educational institutions in the country said *inter alia* that most of difficulties were due to too large an enrolment and a very rapid rate of growth and that in this situation, there could be little effective contacts between students and teachers. According to him resources

available to universities, as also organisational set-up, are grossly inadequate to deal with the huge enrolments and the imperative needs of educational reform and development

The Government generally agrees with the observations made by the Chairman University Grants Commission. Within the limited resources, every effort is being made to provide funds for development of higher education. The recommendations made by the Gajendragadkar Committee on Governance of Universities regarding organisational set-up of the universities, participation of students in university affairs, establishment of Students Councils and Joint Teacher Students Committees etc. are also being taken into consideration while formulating legislative proposals for the Central Universities.

LIC's New Housing Scheme

2978 SHRI NIHAR LASKAR .

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF .

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India has submitted for sanction of new housing scheme for construction of townships and make the houses built available to the insured on the lines of the "own your House" scheme,

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto, and

(c) the steps being taken towards housing problem in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) (a) No Sir. The Life Insurance Corporation of India is an autonomous body. Its investment does not require sanction of the Government.

(b) Does not arise

(c) With a view to easing housing shortage in Delhi, the Delhi Administration are operating the three social housing schemes of the Ministry of Works and Housing viz (i) the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, (ii) the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme and (iii) the Village Housing Projects Scheme and are providing loan facilities to the eligible persons for the construction of their houses. The Delhi Development Authority is also likely to incur an expenditure of Rs. 22.46 crores during 1972-73 and Rs. 26.53 crores during 1973-74 outside the Plan on construction of about 10,000 houses each year. Apart from this, the Life Insurance Corporation of India is contemplating the construction of a township at Sheikh Sarai at Delhi, adjacent to Malaviya Nagar and is negotiating with the Delhi Development Authority for the purchase of 461 acres of land.

Steps for Increase in Food Production due to Requirement of Bangla Desh and Refugees therefrom

2979 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have drawn up an emergency food production programme keeping in view the requirements of Bangla Desh and the refugees from that country, and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information regarding increase in production as result of the various emergency food production programmes has not yet become available

Cultural Agreement between India and Poland

2980 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI
SHRI P. M. MEHTA

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any cultural agreement was recently signed between India and Poland; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) No Cultural Agreement was signed, but a Programme of cultural and scientific co-operation was signed between India and Poland on the 7th February, 1972. This is the fourth Cultural Exchange Programme with Poland.

(b) The Programme envisages cooperation and exchanges in the fields of education, science and technology; art and culture; health and sports; press, films, radio and Television, and some miscellaneous items through visits of scholars, scientists, technical experts, writers, artists; exchange of exhibitions, art ensembles, radio programmes, publications; grant of scholarships, etc. etc.

Amount for National Highways in Orissa

2981. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of Central Grant sanctioned for National Highway Roads in Orissa during the last three years;

(b) the amount sanctioned for each road in the State; and

(c) the amount spent for each of the roads so far ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c) . A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1775/72].

Shyama Prasad Mukerjee Park, Delhi

2982. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question Nos. 4544 and 4545 on the 31st August, 1970 and state.

(a) the reasons why the residents of Shyama Prasad Mukerjee Park Colony have been asked to bear the cost of deficiencies in the services in the portion of the Colony, where building activity has been allowed, when the entire cost of development charges has already been paid to the coloniser concerned by them,

(b) whether this protracted action on the part of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has deprived the residents of basic civil amenities; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to ensure that civil amenities are provided to the residents of this colony immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the concerned authorities and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha shortly.

Development of National Highways in the Country

2983. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far achieved in developing the National Highways in the country;

(b) the expenditure incurred in this regard during the last three years; and

(c) how long it will take to complete the work on the National Highways ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) The total outlay on the development of National Highways from the 1st April, 1947 when the Government of India assumed responsibility for the development and maintenance of certain roads classified as National Highways upto 31st March, 1972 (including final allotment for 1971-72) was of the order of Rs. 308 crores. In physical terms, the progress made during the period (based on anticipated achievement during 1971-72) was as under :—

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| (i) New construction (missing road links bypasses, diversions etc.) | .. 3387 KM |
| (ii) Major Bridges | .. 185 Nos. |
| (iii) Improvement of low grade surfaced sections. | .. 18,000 KM |
| (iv) Widening of single-lane sections to double-lane carriageway. | .. 8,800 KM |

The Fourth Plan also includes a provision of Rs. 15 crores for making new additions to the existing National Highway System. Against this provision, roads of a total length of 4891 Kms. were added to this system during 1971-72. These roads will be developed so as to bring them to N. H. standard in due course.

(b) Rs. 74.13 crores (including final allotment for 1971-72).

(c) The development of National Highways is a continuous process and the schemes are formulated and taken up for execution in accordance with the requirements of traffic from time to time.

Radical Reforms in Universities

2984. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently some radical reforms were suggested by the Chairman, University Grants Commission to the Universities;

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). During the course of Motilal Nehru Memorial Lecture on "Some Aspects of Education" delivered on 28th February, 1972 at Hyderabad, the Chairman, University Grants Commission suggested certain reforms in higher education. Relevant extracts from the lecture are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1776/72]

(c) These suggestions were made by the Chairman in his personal capacity. However, the University Grants Commission are being requested to examine these and communicate their views thereon to the Government for its consideration.

Exchange of Scholars among Students of Jawaharlal Nehru University, University of Tokyo and Waseda University

2985. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:
SHRI B. K. DAS-CHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any talks have been held on the possibilities of exchange of scholars between the Vice-Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University and the Presidents of National University of Tokyo and Waseda University in Tokyo on 21st March, 1972; and

(b) if so, the gist of the talks held ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Vice-Chancellor of the Jawaharlal Nehru University was in Tokyo in March 1972 leading the Indian Delegation to the regional meeting of Asian National Commissions of UNESCO. He took the opportunity of calling on the Presidents of Tokyo and Waseda Universities.

In the course of the talks, the desirability of exchange of scholars and teachers between Jawaharlal Nehru University and the two Japanese Universities was discussed in general terms. No concrete proposals were, however, made.

Proliferation of Agricultural Universities

2986. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have considered the proliferation of Agricultural Universities turning out Graduates, who are largely unemployed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE): (a) There has been no undue proliferation of Agricultural Universities beyond the national policy to have at least one such University in each State. According to the national policy, 17 Agricultural Universities including the Agricultural Complex of the M. P. University have been established in 16 States. Multiplication of agricultural colleges under these Universities is not being encouraged at all. In fact most of these colleges which were earlier affiliated to various traditional universities in the State have now been brought under the unified control of Agricultural Universities in the States

which have been able to regulate admissions so as to avoid problems of unemployment.

(b) Does not arise.

बंगला देश के लिए गेहूँ का सुरक्षित भण्डार

2987. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बार भी बंगला देश के लिए गेहूँ का सुरक्षित (रिजर्व) भण्डार रखने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह योजना क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पो. शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

सिगरेट से कैंसर

2988. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सिगरेट बनाने वाली कंपनियों से सिगरेट के प्रत्येक पैकेट पर यह लिखने का अनुरोध करने का है कि “इसके पीने से कैंसर जैसी भयंकर बीमारियाँ होती हैं”; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा कब तक करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमकाशेकर कीर्ति) : (क) और (ख). इस मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Admission to Ayurvedic Graduates for M.D. and M.S. Courses

2989. SHRI MULKI RAJ SAINI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ayurvedic Integrated graduates with a five year degree from any University, where both Indian Medicine and Modern Medicine are taught, are eligible for admission in the Post-Graduate Colleges of Modern Medicine for M.D and M.S.; and

(b) if so, the main conditions of eligibility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

कृषि मशीनों तथा औजारों के लिए बोर्ड

2990. श्री मूलचन्द झाडा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि विभाग 7 अप्रैल, 1963 को कृषि मशीनों तथा औजारों के लिए एक बोर्ड की स्थापना की थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या-क्या कार्य हैं और कार्यों को पूरा करने के लिए बोर्ड ने अब तक क्या कदम उठाए हैं; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस पर कुल कितना खर्च हुआ है ?

कृषि विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री छण्णा-साहिब श्री० शिन्धे) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) बोर्ड के कार्य निम्नलिखित हैं :

(1) पावर ट्रैक्टर, ट्रैक्टरों, कृषि औजारों, भाँडे के विनिर्माण, सेवाई और अनुरक्षण कार्यक्रमों का पुनर्विलोकन करना,

(2) उपरोक्त मशीनों की उपलब्धता और वितरण प्रबन्धों का समय-समय पर पुनर्विलोकन करना,

(3) ऋण आवश्यकताओं के लिये और उपरोक्त औजारों की लोकप्रियता के लिये पुनर्विलोकन करना, और

(4) उपरोक्त मशीनों और औजारों के विनिर्माण और वितरण में खेती उद्योगों से सम्बन्धित अन्य विषयों का पुनर्विलोकन करना। बोर्ड की पाँच बैठकें हुई, जिनमें ट्रैक्टरों, पावर टिलरो आदि की वास्तविक माँग का मूल्यांकन, गन्ना, धातू, कपास आदि के लिये विशिष्ट मशीनों की आवश्यकता, विनिर्माताओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कच्चे माल की सप्लाई में अड़चनों का हटाना, कृषि उद्योग निगमों तथा निजी विनिर्माताओं आदि द्वारा भी रोजगार क्षमता जैसे विषयों पर विचार किया गया। बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को यत्र-तत्र अपेक्षित सभी सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को उनके मार्गदर्शन और आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु बताया गया है।

(ग) बोर्ड द्वारा सीधे कोई व्यय नहीं किया गया। सरकारी सदस्य जो बाहर से आते हैं तथा अन्य सरकारी दौरों के बारे में, यात्रा भत्ता, दैनिक भत्ता आदि के रूप में जो व्यय होता है, वह उनके अपने-अपने विभागों द्वारा जैसा कि अन्य सरकारी यात्राओं में होता है दिया जाता है। गैर-सरकारी सदस्य अपना खर्च स्वयं उठाते हैं।

Increase in Price of Milk Supplied by D.M.S.

2991. SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the price of milk supplied by Delhi Milk Scheme; and

(b) if so, the amount of increase for each bottle and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Low Cost Subsidised Books for Inauguration of World Book Fair

2992. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the specific steps proposed to be taken on the suggestions made for preparing low cost subsidised books at the time of inauguration of World Book Fair ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : Government is alive to the need for producing low cost subsidised books and is implementing a number of Schemes both at the State and Central levels for the production of good reading materials for all levels of education and for general reading. These include: low priced edition of university level books being produced in collaboration with the Governments of U. K., U. S. A. and U. S. S. R., the subsidising of university level text and reference books by Indian Authors through the National Book Trust, the reasonably priced edition of children books being produced by the Children Book Trust and the books for the general reader being produced by the National Book Trust. Further, with the gift of paper received from UNICEF, it has been possible to supply free science text books to 1,100 schools.

Per Acre Yield from High Yielding Varieties of Foodgrains

2993. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the expected yield per acre of high-yielding varieties of foodgrains developed by Indian Agricultural Research Institute; and

(b) what will be their nutritional capacity towards national health?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) :

(a) The yield of the high yielding varieties of food grains like wheat, maize, rice and sorghum varies with conditions of management. Under the recommended agronomic practices, the high yielding varieties of wheat developed at the IARI can be expected to give a yield of over 60 quintals per hectare. The high yielding varieties of rice give yields varying from 50 to 70 quintals per hectare depending on their maturity duration. The high yielding varieties of maize including the various hybrids give yield of 50 to 60 quintals per hectare and those of sorghum nearly 50 quintals per hectare.

(b) Efforts have been made in recent years to improve the nutritional quality of foodgrains, and in this context, some of the varieties of maize are particularly important. The two opaque-2 maize composites shakti and Rattan are very rich in lysine and have demonstrated their nutritional superiority in animal as well as in child feeding tests. In the course of some of these tests, the opaque-2 varieties of maize have been found to be comparable to skimmed milk in some of their nutritional properties. These varieties of maize as well as some of the nutritionally improved varieties of wheat are being multiplied so that they make a contribution to the health of our people.

MBBS Degrees of T. D. Medical College, Alleppey, Kerala

2994. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA** : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Indian Medical Council to derecognise the MBBS Degrees of T. D. Medical College, Alleppey Kerala; and

(b) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) Yes.

(b) The matter will be examined on receipt of the council's formal recommendation in this regard.

Improvement in Port at Tellicherry

2995. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA** : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a Resolution adopted by the Tellicherry Municipal Council requesting the Government to take some measures to improve Tellicherry port and also to make use of that port in a more effective manner ;

(b) if so, the main features of that resolution; and

(c) the decision of the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Import of foodgrains meant for Tellicherry and Kannoor through Food Corporation of

India may be imported through Tellicherry Port.

(ii) The Traders of Tellicherry and Kannoor who are dependent upon other ports for export of their pepper and hill products may be allowed to export these items and to import their requirements through Tellicherry Port.

(iii) By making these arrangements, the equipment at Tellicherry Port will be utilised properly and deterioration avoided. Further, the Traders will be saving time in their trade and it will also generate employment opportunities.

(iv) A Port Officer and an Electric Overseer should be appointed immediately so that the Port Office can function properly and the electric cranes etc needed for export and import of traffic can be utilised in a better way.

(c) Since the executive responsibility for development of ports, other than Major Ports, vests with the Maritime State Government concerned, the Chairman, Tellicherry Municipality, has been advised to pursue the matter with the State Government of Kerala.

Renewal of Indo-Norwegian Project Contract

2996. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the contract signed between India and Norway regarding the Indo-Norwegian Project has expired in March, 1972; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to renew the contract or agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b) . The tripartite agreement signed between the Government of India, the Government of Norway and the United Nations in March, 1967 has expired on 31.4.72 in terms of Article V of the agreement. The Government of Norway has, however, indicated its willingness to extend programme aid to India's development programmes of Fisheries. Meanwhile, at the request of the Government of India, five Norwegian experts will continue to work at the project until 31st December, 1972. In order to regulate the status of these experts and any other expert personnel who may be deputed by the Norwegian Agency for international Development to India, an Agreement has been entered into between the Government of India and the Government of Norway extending the validity of Annexure III to the Agreement signed in March, 1967 till 31st December, 1972 or till the date of signing of the Agreement on Technical Cooperation between the two Governments, whichever is earlier.

Institution for Sanskrit Studies in Kerala

2997. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation from Kerala seeking the assistance of the Centre and the University Grants Commission for setting up a Higher Institution for Sanskrit Studies and Research of the status of a University in Kerala;

(b) if so, the main features thereof, and

(c) the decision of the Centre thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c). No formal proposal has been

received in this regard from the Government of Kerala. The State Government has, however, sent copies of a Preliminary Report of the One-man Commission appointed by it to prepare a project report for establishing "A Higher Institution of Sanskrit studies and Research of the status of a University" in the State. The State Government has also requested that the Commission may be given necessary cooperation and help when it visited Delhi.

Kerala Ports Landing and Shipping Fees Bill

2998. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have received from the State Government of Kerala a copy of the Kerala Ports Landing and Shipping Fees Bill in the matter of Common rules applicable to all intermediate and minor ports in the State; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the decisions taken by the Centre in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the Bill is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1777/72]. Approval to the Bill has been conveyed subject to deletion of clause 3 (1) (d) and amending clause 3 or making a separate clause specifying how the levies will be utilized. Certain other suggestions have also been conveyed for the consideration of the State Government.

Setting up of Technological University in Andhra Pradesh

2999. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has sought sanction and assistance for setting up Technological University,

(a) if so, the main features of the proposal, and

(c) the reaction of Government there to ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The proposed Technological University will incorporate all engineering colleges in the State as constituent units and give them academic autonomy to prescribe new curricula, evolve and develop new teaching methods and evaluation, establish closer liaison with industry bring about innovations and creativity in engineering education

(c) The University Grants Commission has been requested to examine the scheme and give its views

Allocation for Small and Marginal Farmers Development Schemes during 1971-72 (State-Wise)

3000 SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) the provision made State-wise during 1971-72 for the schemes benefiting Small Farmers and Marginal Farmers and the utilisation thereof, and

(b) steps contemplated to secure better implementation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

JAGANNATH PAHADIA) (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-1778/72]

(b) The programmes are being reviewed from time to time and modifications made with reference to field experience and studies State Government and Union Territory Administrations who are closely associated with the implementation of the programmes have also been advised to provide requisite support A National Seminar has recently been held from 11th to 13th instant to review the progress and consider difficulties in implementation The recommendations of this Seminar are under consideration

Utilization of Grant sanctioned for House sites to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

3001. SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY Will the Minister of **EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE** be pleased to state

(a) the actual utilisation of total grant made available, State-wise during 1971-72 for the provision of house sites to scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the physical works achieved in each State, and

(b) what steps are contemplated to secure better utilisation ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN) (a) and (b) Under the Backward Classes Sector, there is no separate scheme for house-sites A Statement showing the amount released under the Central Sector for the composite schemes of improvement in working and living conditions of those engaged in unclean professions including provisions of house-sites and the antici-

ted expenditure under State sector for houses/house-sites scheme during 1971-72 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1779/72]. As the year 1971-72 has just ended the physical targets achieved are not available.

During the working groups discussions the State representatives were requested to see that the amounts for these schemes are utilised fully

Services of National Physical Laboratory for Electro Medical Equipment in Hospitals

3002. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether while the National Physical Laboratory is fully equipped for repairs and maintenance of sophisticated instruments, a large number of electro-medical equipment in the hospitals in Delhi remain unused for want of repairs and maintenance;

(b) if so, the reasons for the hospitals not making use of the services of National Physical Laboratory so as to get the medical equipment in serviceable condition, and

(c) the type of instruments that are lying idle for want of repairs with the names of hospitals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) :
(a) to (c). A statement indicating the position with regard to repair and maintenance of equipments in Delhi hospitals is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1780/72].

Demolition of Super Bazar Building in Patel Nagar, New Delhi

3003. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Super Bazar building in Patel Nagar is threatened with demolition by the Delhi Development Authority on the ground of 'unauthorised occupation';

(b) whether the Delhi Development Authority had given a loan of 12 lakhs of rupees for construction of the building. If so, how the loan was given for construction of the building on an unauthorised site by Delhi Development Authority; and

(c) the main points of difference between the Delhi Development Authority and the Super Bazar and how they are sought to be resolved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :

(a) The land on which the Super Bazar constructed the building in Patel Nagar was leased to them by the D. D. A. on purely temporary basis and subject to the condition *inter alia* that the lease would be terminable on 30 days notice by either side. This land forms part of the area in which District Shopping Centre is to be established under the Master Plan. The D. D. A. has, therefore, asked the Super Bazar authorities to vacate the premises.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The D. D. A. are trying to get back the land in accordance with the terms of the lease. Consequently the question of differences between the D. D. A. and the Super Bazar on this account does not arise.

Control on Sale of Sugar

3004. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to re-introduce control on sale of sugar or to curtail the quota for open market sale; and

(b) If so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). At present 60% of the monthly quota of sugar released to the sugar industry for sale is being distributed on an informal basis through controlled channels, 3½% is utilised for exports and the balance of 36½% is available for free sale. The matter is under review.

Ancient and Historical Monuments in Gujarat

3605. SHRI D. P. JADEJA :
SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of ancient and historical monuments in Gujarat which are declared as protected monuments; and

(b) the steps being taken to preserve these monuments?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) There are 179 Centrally-protected ancient and historical monuments in Gujarat; the names are given in the list laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1781/72*].

(b) For the maintenance and watch- and-ward of the monuments, there are Movement Attendants, Monument Cleaners; Garden Attendants and Sweepers.

Besides, Special Repairs are carried out as per the requirements of individual

monuments and within the funds available. Thus, the following expenditure was incurred during the last three years.

Year	Annual Maintenance and upkeep	Special Repairs
1969-70	Rs. 58,908	Rs. 1,08,578
1970-71	Rs. 41,496	Rs. 53,383
1971-72	Rs. 1,04,187	Rs. 92,885

Archaeological Exploration in Gujarat

3606 SHRI D P JADEJA :
SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether archaeological explorations have been carried out in Gujarat State, if so, the names of places;

(b) whether any further explorations are planned in this region; and

(a) whether any survey report has been prepared on the basis of explorations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Two lists giving the names respectively of important explored and excavated sites during the past two decades are placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1782/72*].

(b) Yes, Sir. The Archaeological Survey of India will carry out a programme of exploration in District Surat and is also continuing its excavation at Surkotada in District Kutch. Also, there are proposals from the State Department of Archaeology to explore in District Sabarkantha, and excavate at Prabhas Patan, District Sorath,

and from the M. S. University of Baroda to carry out problem-oriented exploration in the Districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Banaskantha and Broach during 1972-73. These proposals will be given due consideration by Government.

(c) Yes, Sir. Summary reports of the explorations and excavations have been published by the Archaeological Survey of India in the *Indian Archaeology—A Review* since 1953-54. A list of other note-worthy publications on the recent explorations and excavations carried out in Gujarat is also placed on the Table of the House.

Linking of Roads Running on Nepal Border in U. P. and Bihar

3007. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the roads running *via* Bihar, bordering Nepal, have been connected with each other from the border of Uttar Pradesh to Forbisganj or there are gaps still left, if so, the salient features thereof;

(b) whether in this connection it is also proposed to construct a bridge over river Kamala at Pipraghat connecting Baboo Barahi and Rajnagar in Darbhanga District and a barrage-cum bridge over Koshi in Indian territory; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) to (b). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the Lateral Road from Bareilly in U.P. to Amingaon in Assam through Bihar. There is a gap between Darbhanga and Forbisganj crossing Kosi river. The alignment of this portion of the road depends on selection of site of the bridge over Kosi. As the alignment is not yet finalised, it is, at present, not possible to state where the river Kamala will be crossed.

Mithila University

3008. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 800 on the 20th March, 1972 regarding Mithila University and state :

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has completed examination of the proposal for establishing a modern Mithila University at Darbhanga ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b) The matter is still under consideration of the University Grants Commission.

Post-Graduates From Agricultural Universities

3009. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the annual turn out of Post-Graduates from the various Agricultural Universities in the country ;

(b) how many of these post-Graduates enter the agricultural profession; and

(c) how many of these Post-Graduates remain unemployed at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) The approximate annual output of post-graduates (M. Sc. Agri.) from all Post Graduate Agricultural Universities and Colleges in India during 1970-71 was 1250. In 1967-68 and 1968-69, it was 1,372 and 1,632 respectively.

(b) Information is not available.

(c) There were 692 agricultural Post Graduates on the live registers of Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-71.

Setting Up of Youth Centres in State Capitals

3010. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Executive Committee of the Bharat Yuvak Samaj urged Government to set up Youth Centres in all the State capitals to draw the youth for nation-building activities ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). No such proposal has been received from the Bharat Yuvak Samaj.

Marketing Facilities for Small Farmers

3011. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether small farmer faces major handicap in market ; and

(b) if so, methods being considered to remove this handicap ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Lack of adequate marketing facilities is one of the problems faced by the small farmers.

(b) Under the SFDA Scheme one of the programme is development of marketing facilities including setting up

of processing units, storage and other infra-structural facilities. The agencies assist existing institutions with grant towards capital cost and managerial subsidies and can similarly assist the organisation of new cooperative institutions. To encourage small farmers to market their produce through the marketing societies, a 2% rebate on interest is allowed by the agencies.

(b) The National Cooperative Development Corporation set up by Govt. of India plays a leading role in developing marketing and processing infra-structure in the rural areas. Regulation of wholesale markets for agricultural produce and setting up of grading units to grade the produce of the farmers before sale also strengthen the bargaining power of small farmers in the markets.

Research to Develop Drug for Abortion

3012. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any research to develop any drug for oral application for abortion , and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Expansion of Agricultural Aviation

3013. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme to expand the agricultural aviation considering the growth and expansion of agriculture ; and

(b) If so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The agro aviation industry is proposed to be strengthened by developing indigenous capacity to manufacture suitable agricultural aircraft, and (till such aircraft become available in sufficient numbers) to arrange for necessary imports. A 6 million dollars credit has been negotiated with the World Bank for acquisition of 82 aircraft and provisions have been made in the Trade Plans with Czechoslovakia for import of 24 specialized agricultural aircraft. There is a provision for importing 9 aircraft from Yugoslavia under bilateral agreement and Rs. 1.10 crores worth of aviation products including helicopters from USSR every year for 5 years.

Ex-Factory Cost of Sugar

3014. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the estimated ex-factory cost of sugar in the country after taking into account cost of sugarcane, cost of processing into sugar, duty, profit and depreciation charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : The ex-factory cost of sugar depends upon the sugarcane price, the efficiency and capacity of the plant, the recovery of sugar from sugarcane and the duration of the crushing season etc., all of which vary from region to region and from factory to factory. However, the Government have determined the price of sugar requisitioned by it during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 in accordance with the zones and cost schedules recommended by the Tariff Commission. The conversion charges

based on the average duration and average recovery of five years viz. 1963-64 to 1967-68 as recommended by the Tariff Commission in its report submitted in September, 1969, ranged from Rs. 19.43 per quintal in Gujarat to Rs. 72.95 per quintal in Madhya Pradesh. These will have to be adjusted according to actual duration and recovery during any particular year. There have been some increases in conversion cost subsequent to the report of the Tariff Commission, the exact zone-wise break-up of which is not yet available. The current excise duty on sugar is 30 percent *ad valorem*. The actual amount of excise duty varies from month to month, according to the variation in tariff value on the basis of which the excise duty is determined. In view of the position explained above, it is difficult to give the ex-factory cost of sugar in the country.

Schemes for Improving Small and Minor Ports in Tamil Nadu

3015. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes now under consideration of the Government to improve the small and minor ports in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the main features thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal from the Government of Tamil Nadu to take up some more schemes, and if so, the gist thereof and the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) The scheme now under implementation, with the Central Government assistance, for improvement of minor ports in Tamil Nadu relates to the port of Cuddalore.

(b) The scheme comprises the construction of breakwaters and certain river training works.

(c) No.

बनारस हिन्दु विश्वविद्यालय के पुस्तकालय से पुस्तकें शुभ होना

3016. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बनारस हिन्दु विश्वविद्यालय के पुस्तकालय से अनेक पुस्तकें शुभ हो गई हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस सबन्ध में विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों से कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है और यदि हाँ, तो रिपोर्ट की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या इसके लिए जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० एस० नरसिंह हसन) : (क) से (ग) . बनारस विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार 1972 में पुस्तकालय के कुछ अनुभागों की जांच परख की गई थी जिसमें विश्वविद्यालय ने पाया कि कुछ पुस्तकें लो गई हैं जो कि सामान्य प्रसिद्धि से बहुत ज्यादा हैं। विश्वविद्यालय का भगले प्रीमियरकाशीन भाषाकाश में सारे पुस्तकालय के स्टॉक की व्यापक जांच करने का प्रस्ताव है। यह प्रस्तावित जांच पड़ताल पूरी हो जाने के बाद ही सही मुकसान का पता चलेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा जर्मन लोकतन्त्रात्मक गणराज्य के ट्रैक्टरों की मांग

3017. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश को जर्मन लोकतन्त्रात्मक गणराज्य से आयात किये गये कितने ट्रैक्टरों की सप्लाई की गई,

(ख) क्या इस अवधि के बाद भी मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से और अधिक ट्रैक्टरों की मांग की है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्डे) : (क). वर्ष 1969-70 की अवधि में पूर्वी जर्मनी से 1998 भार.एस.-09 ट्रैक्टर आयात किये गये थे। मध्य प्रदेश को भार.एस.-09 ट्रैक्टरों का कोई आवंटन नहीं किया गया।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से भार.एस.-09 ट्रैक्टरों की और आपूर्ति के सम्बन्ध में कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

भारत में पुस्तकों के प्रकाशक और पाठक

3018. श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्य देशों की तुलना में भारत में पुस्तकों के प्रकाशक और पाठक कम हैं ;

(ख) 'यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और "

(ग) स्थिति पर काबू पाने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एन० नरुल हसन): (क) से (ग). विभिन्न देशों में प्रकाशकों और पाठकों की संख्या से सम्बन्धित किसी प्रकार के आकड़ों के अभाव में कोई तुलनात्मक अध्ययन कर सकना कठिन है।

2. तथापि जो कुछ मालूम हुआ है वह यह कि भारत, एशिया और यूरोप प्रति दस लाख की जन संख्या के लिये प्रति वर्ष क्रमशः 22 पुस्तकें, 32 पुस्तकें और 418 पुस्तकें तैयार करते हैं। किन्तु यह मान लिया गया है कि पुस्तक उत्पादन में एशिया में भारत का दूसरा (इसमें चीन गणतन्त्र के आकड़े नहीं लिये गये हैं। क्योंकि वे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं), और विश्व में उसका आठवां स्थान है। जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है कि प्रति व्यक्ति पुस्तकों का निर्माण यह व्यक्त करता है कि पुस्तक निर्माण के कार्यक्रमों में बड़े पैमाने पर विस्तार की गुंजाइश है। पुस्तकों के प्रसार हेतु और अध्ययन की आदतें डालने के लिये लोकप्रिय पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन, सस्ते पेपर बैक संस्करणों के उत्पादन और स्कूल व कॉलेज स्तरों आदि की सहायता प्राप्त पाठ्य-पुस्तकें इत्यादि जैसे विभिन्न उपाय किये गये हैं। पुस्तक निर्माण कार्य का विस्तार देश के आम औद्योगिक विस्तार से भी सम्बन्धित है।

Central Subsidy to Cashewnut Producing States

3019. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government are giving subsidy to different Cashew nut producing States for its increased production so that its exports may earn more foreign exchange;

(b) if so, whether Government will extend similar financial assistance to Cashew nut cultivators in the Contal Sub-division of Midnapur District of West Bengal, and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE)

(a) Yes, Sir, Government of India are giving assistance to the States on the following terms :

- (i) A subsidy of 200, paise, on each Cashew air layer
- (ii) A subsidy of Rs 25/- per acre on plot protection chemicals.
- (iii) A subsidy of Rs 300/- per plot of 2 acres each for demonstration plots
- (iv) Expenditure on staff under the schemes on production of cashew air layers and adoption of plant protection measures as also for the schemes on Marketing Surveys.

(b) and (c) During 1971-72 the Government of India have provided assistance to the West Bengal Government for organising demonstrations in areas including Contal Sub-division for educating the farmers in the improved methods of cultivation. The State Government have not, however, claimed assistance under other items. The assistance will be extended as and when the State Government submits a proper scheme.

स्वशासित निकायों के कर्मचारियों को

आवास सुविधाएं

3020. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्र-सरकार स्वशासित निकायों, जिनका सम्पूर्ण व्यय भार वह स्वयं वहन करता है, के कर्मचारियों के लिये आवास सुविधा प्रदान करती है जैसे कि केन्द्र सरकार के अन्य कर्मचारियों के लिये यह सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है,

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं,

(ग) दिल्ली में बहुत अधिक संख्या में स्वशासी निकायों के होने एवं उनमें कर्मचारियों की संख्या बहुत अधिक होने की दृष्टि से क्या उनको अपना स्वयं सुविधा देने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन है, और

(घ) क्या केन्द्र सरकार दिल्ली प्रशासन के कर्मचारियों को यह सुविधा प्रदान करती है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख). संसदीय निर्देशालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में सामान्य पूल वास पात्र कार्यालयों में नियोजित उन अधिकारियों के लिये है जिनका दिल्ली में भारत सरकार अथवा दिल्ली प्रशासन के लिये इच्छा पर रहना अपेक्षित है। स्वायत्त निकायों के कामकाज रहें कर्मचारी सामान्य पूल से वास के आवंटन के पात्र नहीं हैं, पात्र कार्यालयों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों के लिए भत्तों की पहल ही अत्यन्त कमी

है तथा पात्र कार्यालयों में काम कर रहे लगभग 43% कर्मचारियों को केवल दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में वास उपलब्ध करना संभव हो पाया है। पात्र कार्यालय में काम कर रहे शेष 57% कर्मचारियों को स्वयं अपना प्रबंध करना पड़ता है। इस दृष्टि से स्वायत्त निकायों के कर्मचारियों के बारे में अतिरिक्त उत्तरदायित्व लेना संभव नहीं हो सकेगा।

(ग) सरकार न यह निर्णय किया है कि सामान्य उपक्रमों की यदि आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक हो अपने स्टाफ के लिए निर्माण परियोजनाएं प्रारम्भ करने की अनुमति दे दी जाय। कुछ स्वायत्त निकाय दिल्ली में अपने स्टाफ के लिये रिहायसी बाम का निर्माण कर रहे हैं।

(घ) फिलहाल, दिल्ली प्रशासन के कर्मचारी सामान्य पूल से वास के आवंटन के पात्र हैं। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने अपने पूल में रिहायसी वास का निर्माण आरम्भ कर दिया है तथा यह निर्णय किया गया है कि जब उनके पूल की परितुष्टि की प्रतिशतता दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल के समतुल्य हो जायेगी, प्रशासन के कर्मचारियों को सामान्य पूल के आवंटन के लिए आपत्र घोषित कर दिया जायेगा।

Working Hours of C P W D

3021. SHRI A. P. SHARMA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any difference in working hours of regular staff (Sound Staff) and work-charged staff in the C. P. W. D. at Vigyan Bhavan and other places;

(b) if so, what is the difference and what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) . No, Sir.

(b) and (c) : Does not arise.

Setting up of National Crop Board for Alternative Cropping Strategy

3022. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA :
SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Director-General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research suggested recently that a National Crop Board is essential to develop alternative cropping strategy in the country;

(b) whether this question has been examined by the Government; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes. In the Dr. Rajendra Prasad Memorial Lecture delivered under the auspices of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics, the Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, stressed the need for developing alternative cropping strategies based on different weather models for the different parts of our country. For developing such cropping plans he suggested the organisation of a national crop planning board.

(b) Not so far.

(c) Does not arise.

IMC's Recommendations regarding D. Phil Degree of Calcutta University

3023. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Medical Council has recommended that the D. Phil degree of Calcutta University should not be recognised as a Post-graduate medical research qualification ;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that such non-recognition would mean discrimination against Senior Research workers and professors holding the aforesaid degree; and

(c) whether Government propose to reject the Indian Medical Council's recommendation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) No such recommendation has so far been made by Medical Council of India.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

गन्ने का उत्पादन तथा बीनी मिलों एवं कचरों को इसकी सप्लाई

3024. श्री निख कुमार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 में गन्ने का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ और कितना भाग बीनी मिलों को गया;

(ख) उत्पादन का कितना भाग संघरात्री के लिए कचरों को दिया गया और कितने भाग का गुड़ बना; और

(ग) मिलों के पास जो बीनी हैं, उन्हीं को छेक भाग पर उपभोक्ताओं को उपलब्ध

कराने के लिए सरकार क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है जिससे कि उत्तरोत्तर भाव बढ़ते न चले जायें ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1971-72 में गन्ने की पैदावार के अनुमान अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, चालू वर्ष 1971-72 में 22 मार्च, 1972 तक चीनी मिलों ने 269.84 लाख मी० टन गन्ना पैदा था। क्योंकि गन्ने के उत्पादन का अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है और पैदाई-सीजन अभी भी चल रहा है, इसलिए 1971-72 में चीनी, गुरु और खंडसारी के उत्पादन में गन्ने की कितनी कितनी मात्रा का उपयोग हुआ उसका अनुमान लगा पाना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ग) पहली जनवरी, 1972 से एक योजना लागू कर दी गई है जिसके अधीन स्वैच्छिक आधार पर प्रतिमास निर्धारित मूल्य पर चीनी कारखानों द्वारा सरकार को दी गई निर्मुक्त कोटे की 60 प्रतिशत चीनी राज्य सरकारों को उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के माध्यम से मुख्यतः घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं में वितरित करने के लिए आवंटित की जा रही है।

बेतों में गन्ना जलाया जाना

3025. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1969-70 में चीनी मिलों में गन्ने की पूरी पैदाई न होने के कारण बहुत सा गन्ना बेतों में जला दिया गया था ; और

(ख) क्या इस की प्रतिश्रुति स्वरूप 1971 में क्रम क्षेत्र में गन्ना बीया गया ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) हरियाणा के किसानों द्वारा अपने गन्ने जलाने का निर्णय करने के बारे में अप्रैल 1970 में समाचार-पत्र में खबर छपी थी लेकिन राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया था कि उन्हें ऐसी कोई भी रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई। इसी प्रकार, पंजाब सरकार ने भी सूचित किया था कि उन्हें भी ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी। वर्ष 1969-70 में किसी अन्य राज्य में भी गन्ना जलाने के बारे में कोई भी रिपोर्ट सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आई थी।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

जनता को चीनी की सप्लाई

3026. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पिछले वर्ष के मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में यह निर्णय किया था कि चीनी का 70 प्रतिशत भाग सरकारी नियंत्रण में रखकर उसे जनता को सप्लाई किया जायेगा,

(ख) क्या उक्त सम्मेलन में लिये गये निर्णय की कुछ समय पश्चात् ही अवहेलना कर दी गई; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस झूट के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) पिछले वर्ष हुये मुख्य मंत्रियों के किसी भी सम्मेलन में चीनी की नीति पर विचार-विमर्श नहीं हुआ था।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

SC And ST Graduates in Quilon District Kerala

3027. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION and SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in whole of Kerala with special reference to Quilon District, who were qualified as Graduates and Post Graduates during the last three years;

(b) how many of them have got employment till date;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to employ the unemployed persons mentioned above; and

(d) if so, broad outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (d) . The required information is not available. Efforts will be made to collect it.

Support Prices for Foodgrains

3028. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what support prices have been fixed for different types of wheat and other foodgrains by the Government; and

(b) what are the reasons for reducing the support price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) A statement is attached;

(b) The procurement prices for 1972-73 season under consideration of the Government.

STATEMENT

The Government is not fixing any minimum support price for wheat in view of its commitment to purchase all wheat of prescribed standard offered for sale at the procurement prices fixed. The procurement prices of wheat for 1971-72 marketing season were fixed at Rs. 76.00 per quintal for all wheat excepting indigenous (red) variety for which the prices were fixed between Rs. 71.00 and Rs. 74.00 per quintal.

The support prices of kharif foodgrains for 1971-72 season are fixed as follows uniformly for all States.

	Rs. per quintal
Paddy (standard variety) ...	46.00
Jowar, bajra, maize and ragi. ...	45.00

Minimum support prices are announced before the sowing season. Procurement of all foodgrains is however being done at procurement prices announced before the commencement of the harvest season. Since all quantities of grain offered by the cultivators are being procured at the procurement prices, these prices are in effect operating as support prices. The procurement prices for the 1971-72 season are as follows :

	Rs. per quintal
Paddy (Standard variety)	Between Rs. 47.00 and Rs. 58.00
Jowar, bajra, maize & ragi	Rs. 55.00
(for purchases on behalf of the Central Government).	

Active Cases of Tuberculosis in India

3029. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY :

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a Press release issued by World Health Organisation stating that 2,000 active cases of Tuberculosis are spreading the disease to others in India,

(b) the other important findings of World Health Organisation in this regard, and

(c) measures Government propose to take to prevent and cure the disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF D. P. CHATTERJEE) (a) and (b) A copy of the Press release issued by the World Health Organisation is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT—1783/72].

(c) The National Tuberculosis Control Programme is already under implementation in the country. This is a Centrally sponsored Scheme during the Fourth Five Year Plan with 100 Central assistance to the State Governments. The Programme provides for establishment, upgrading of District TB Centres, establishment of TB isolation beds and supply of anti TB drugs to the TB Centres for effective treatment of TB patients throughout the country.

BCG Vaccination in age group of below 20 years of age is being done as a preventive measure. The District TB Centres serve as bases to carry out case finding, treatment and BCG Vaccination Programme throughout the Districts in collaboration with the existing health and medical institutions.

Steps are also being taken for the expansion of the BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy for the production of freeze dried vaccine in larger quantities.

Sealing of F C 1, Godowns at Cossipur, West Bengal

3080. SHRI "K" KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether two Godowns of India's godowns at Cossipur in West Bengal have been ordered to be sealed, and

(b) the quantity of rice declared unfit for human consumption, the loss suffered by the Government and the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHU P. SHINDE)

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Two sheds in this godown were sealed because some quantities of suspected sub-standard rice were noticed in these sheds. Representative samples of these stocks are being analysed in the laboratories. Assessment regarding the quantity which is unfit for human consumption and resultant loss would be made after the results of the analysis become available.

Allotment of Accommodation to Musicians and Artists in Delhi

3031. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have set up a pool of certain houses to be allotted to famous Musicians and Artists now staying in Delhi, and

(b) if so, how many houses have been allotted to these Musicians and Artists and the number of applications pending ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL)

(a) and (b). No separate pool at present exists for allotment to eminent Artists staying in Delhi. But the matter is under consideration. However, four houses from the general pool have been allotted to eminent Artists on an *ad hoc* basis.

International Conference on Family Planning

3032. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state ;

(a) the conclusions arrived at the International Conference of Family Planning organised by the Indian Medical Association in Delhi recently; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) :

(a) The text of the recommendations and resolutions approved at the concluding plenary session of the International Conference on Family Planning organised by the Indian Medical Association in New Delhi from the 12th to the 16th March, 1972 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1784/72].

(b) The recommendations, and resolutions of the Conference, which have been received recently by the Government of India are under consideration.

Effect of Research and Development on Agricultural Production

3033. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether research and development in the field of agriculture had bypassed the agricultural community thus creating an imbalance in production;

(b) if so, the steps envisaged to check the imbalance and to help a proper and even development in areas by removing the causes; and

(c) whether any research development field trials have been taken up in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Compensation to Share-holders of Jayanti Shipping Company

3034. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have paid compensation to the share-holders of the Jayanti Shipping Company which was nationalised last year;

(b) if so, the amount of compensation paid; and

(c) the form in which it has been paid ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) Necessary Cheques/Promissory Notes/Stock Certificates for the entire amount of compensation due to all the share-holders have been prepared. All the share-holder except Dr. Dharma Teja and Mr. M. M. Kulukundis against whom there are attachments have been asked to collect the same.

(b) Rs. 3,99,041. 42

(c) By A/c Payee Treasury Cheques, Promissory Notes or Stock Certificates.

Livestock Revolution at Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.

3035. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scientists of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar are working on a livestock revolution;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
(a) Yes.

(b) The research work in progress on the livestock improvement at the IVRI, Izatnagar envisages improving the genetic potentiality of indigenous cows, buffaloes, sheep, pigs and poultry.

The IVRI has taken up the cross-breeding programme of Haryana cattle with three exotic breeds, viz. Holstein Friesian, Brown Swiss and Jersey to develop dairy cattle with a milk production of not less than 2000 litres per lactation. The Institute is also engaged in evolving suitable breeds of sheep for mutton by crossing indigenous sheep with two of the exotic mutton breeds, viz. Suffolk and Dorset. They are also working on two breeds of pigs for evolving a strain with high growth rate and high feed efficiency. In addition, the Institute has taken up research programme for developing poultry for eggs and meat production.

(c) Necessary steps have been taken for strengthening research programmes on breeding, feeding, management and disease control, of cattle, buffalo, goat, sheep, pig, and poultry.

Annual Internal Consumption and Export
of Sugar since 1969-70

3036. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI
REDDY:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise figures of duration of season, cane crushed and the output of sugar during 1971-72;

(b) the internal consumption and exports during the year 1971-72; and

(c) whether any scarcity of sugar is anticipated by this year-end and if so, the measures the Government propose to take ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) A statement showing State-wise figures of duration of season, the cane crushed and the sugar made during the sugar year 1971-72 (October '71 onwards) upto the 22nd March, 1972 is attached.

(b) The internal consumption and exports of sugar during the sugar year 1971-72 upto the 22nd March, 1972, were as under:

	(Lakh tonnes)
Internal consumption ...	18.79
Exports ...	0.56

(c) No scarcity of sugar is anticipated by the end of this year as efforts are being made to ensure equitable distribution of available supplies throughout the year by regulation of releases of sugar for sale by factories.

STATEMENT

State	Duration Days (on the basis of 22 hours working per day)	Provisional Figures in '000 tonnes	
		cane crushed	sugar made
1	2	3	4
U. P.	89	8642	819
Bihar	69	1700	153
West Bengal	47	9	1

1	2	3	4
Assam	57	45	4
Haryana	108	618	59
Punjab	75	357	32
Rajasthan	39	84	7
M P	57	217	21
Orissa	65	67	6
Maharashtra	134	7819	849
Gujarat	85	742	76
Mysore	117	1818	197
Kerala	49	120	11
Andhra	98	2721	276
Tamil Nadu	95	1891	177
Pondicherry	88	134	12

Foreign Scholarships Grants to Indian Students

3037. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the number of foreign scholarships granted to the Indian students, Statewise, during 1970 and 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) Scholarships are granted to Indian students for study abroad under the various scholarships offered to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare by foreign Governments and Organisations. The

scholarships are also granted for study abroad under the Scheme of National Scholarships for Study Abroad and the Scheme of Overseas Scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified, Nomadic and Semi nomadic Tribes, for Studies Abroad, operated by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. Selection of candidates for these scholarships is made on an All India basis through open competition. No allocation of scholarships is made to States and Union Territories.

The Statewise break up of Indian students granted foreign scholarships during 1970 and 1971 under the above schemes is as follows —

S No	Name of the State	Number of Scholarships granted to Indian students, 1970	1971
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39	33
2	Assam	5	4
3	Bihar	15	10
4	Gujarat	1	2
5.	Haryana	7	11

1	2	3	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6	3
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	2
8.	Kerala	21	25
9.	Madhya Pradesh	14	16
10.	Maharashtra	28	36
11.	Meghalaya	1	3
12.	Mysore	19	19
13.	Nagaland	—	—
14.	Orissa	3	8
15.	Punjab	28	25
16.	Rajasthan	14	19
17.	Tamil Nadu	25	25
18.	Uttar Pradesh	69	63
19.	West Bengal.	27	30
UNION TERRITORIES			
1.	Chandigarh	1	3
2.	Delhi	37	28
3.	Goa	2	1
4.	Manipur	—	1
5.	Pondicherry	3	5
6.	Tripura	—	2
		369	374

Amount Sanctioned for World Book Fair

3038. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned and paid to the National Book Trust for organising the World Book Fair in March, 1972;

(b) the total amount paid or payable to the Hotel Imperial by the National Book Trust for using its ball-room and other accommodation including furniture; and

(c) whether Government and Semi-Government auditoriums in the capital

were not available, if so, reasons for not utilising them?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Rs. 6,60,000

(b) The total amount payable to the Hotel Imperial for the hall and furniture including lighting and other facilities like telephone, decoration of stage, attendants, etc is Rs. 8,500/- for 17 days at the rate of Rs. 500/- per day.

(c) Due to the change in the venue and dates of the World Book Fair the auditorium had to be arranged at short notice. The Government auditoriums which could have been used were the Vigyan Bhavan

which was not available; the Hotel Jan-path's Hall which was being renovated and the Mavlan- kar Hall which did not lend itself well to events like the International Seminar on "Books For the Millions", the National Writers' Camp, etc., to be conducted. The considerations which weighed in favour of the Imperial Hotel were that it was at a convenient distance to the site of the World Book Fair, the same Hall could be used for all the events arranged in connection with the Fair and the rental was the same as for the Mavlan- kar Hall.

Grant - in - aid to National Book Trust

3039. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHAS- TRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the grant-in-aid paid annually to the National Book Trust by Government during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): The grants in aid paid to the National Book Trust by Government during the last three years, year-wise were as under:-

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. For Normal Activities of the Trust.			
1 (a) Non-Plan	3,39,000	3,93,081	3,94,324
1 (b) Plan	5,50,000	5,80,000	4,20,000
2. Schemes being operated by the National Book Trust on behalf of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.	2,35,5000	25,58,065	27,05,022 06
3. Organisation of the World Book Fair	—	10,000	6,50,000
Total	11,24,500	35,41,146	41,69,346.60

Tiger Census

3040. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of tigers is decreasing every year in the country;

(b) if so, the number of tigers in the country in 1956, State-wise and the present number of tigers in different States; and

(c) special measures taken by Government to save the life of tigers in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since no tiger census had been carried out in the past, the number of tigers for 1956 in the country (State-wise) is not known.

Some States had carried out the tiger census in their States in the years noted against each. The State wise figures are as follows:-

S. No.	State	Year of census (latest)	Numbers
1.	Assam	1969	521
2.	Orissa	1968	409
3.	Maharashtra	1971	214
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1969	1405
5.	Nagaland	Present	90

The Government is undertaking a tiger census in the country during this year. The census will be repeated next year for a check. The position regarding tiger population will then be available.

(c) (i) Shooting and killing of tigers have been banned completely in all the States since 1969.

(ii) Export of tiger skins even as items of personal baggage has been stopped since 1970.

(iii) Tightening up of existing game laws in the country.

Uplift of Adivasis in Madhya Pradesh

3041. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the shortage of development work and implementation of housing programme the teachers hesitate when they are posted in the rural areas of Adivasis in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what constructive steps Government have taken to uplift the educational standard of the Adivasis in the State?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Conversion of Existing Road from Gopalpur to Raipur into National Highway.

3042. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of the Orissa Government for conversion of the existing road from Gopalpur (Ganjam District in

Orissa) to Raipur (in Madhya Pradesh) into a National Highway has been approved by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The proposal of Orissa Government for inclusion of the road from Behrampur (near Gopalpur) to Raipur in the National Highway system could not be accepted;

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

बंगला देश से लगने वाले राज्यों में चेचक को फैलने से रोकना

3043. डा० गोविन्द दास रिश्तारिया: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान बंगला देश में चेचक के शीघ्र प्रकोप के बारे में समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित समाचारों की ओर दिशाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बंगला देश की सीमा से लगने वाले राज्यों में चेचक के समायिक संक्रमण को रोकने तथा उससे लोगों की रक्षा करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं; और

(ग) भारत और बंगला देश में अभी हाल ही में हुई व्यापार संधि के अन्तर्गत सीमावर्ती व्यापार हेतु लोगों के सम्मिलित आवागमन को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या स्थाई कदम उठाने का विचार है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० बी० पी०

बहुपक्षीय) : (क) जी हाँ। बंगला देश में कुछ इलाकों में चेचक के प्रकोप के बारे में सूचनाएँ प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ख) बंगला देश से लगने वाले राज्यों के स्वास्थ्य अधिकारियों को सीमा पर निगरानी रखने और अपने इलाकों में टीका लगाने के कार्यों को तेज करने के लिए सावधान कर दिया गया है जिसमें उन्हें बंगला देश से सीमावर्ती जिलों में विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने के लिए कहा गया है ताकि इस बीमारी के आने का पता लगाया जा सके और उसकी रोकथाम के कारगर उपाय किये जा सकें।

(ग) एक दीर्घकालिक उपाय के रूप में, चेचक की स्थिति सम्बन्धी सूचना का आदान-प्रदान बंगला देश और भारत के बीच किया जायेगा। बंगला देश में चेचक-रोधी कार्यों सम्बन्धी व्योरे पर बात-चीत करने के लिए और भारत के साथ लगे जिलों की स्थिति के बारे में और सूचना एकत्र करने के लिए भारत सरकार से एक चेचक विशेषज्ञ पहले ही 10 अप्रैल, 1972 को बंगला देश को रवाना हो चुके हैं।

Delhi State Social Welfare Advisory Board and Nari Niketan Board

3044. SHRI ACHAL SINGH Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi State Social Welfare Advisory Board and Delhi State Nari Niketan Board are constituted by Government.

(b) if so, the period for which these two Boards are constituted and the number of the members nominated on each Board by Government ; and

(c) the dates on which the terms of these two Boards will expire , and

(d) the amount spent on these two Boards separately in the year 1970-71 and 1971-72 ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) : (a) The Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board is Constituted by a Notification issued by the Delhi Administration, in consultation with the Central Social Welfare Board. The Delhi State Nari Niketan Board is constituted by the Delhi Administration

(b) These Boards are constituted for a period of two years. Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board comprises of 16 members (excluding the Chairman), of whom 9 were nominated by the Delhi Administration. The Chairman of the Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board is nominated by the Delhi Administration, in consultation with the Central Social Welfare Board

Nari Niketan Board has 16 members who are nominated by the Delhi Administration

(c) The terms of Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board and Nari Niketan Board are due to expire on the 14th May, 72 and 29th April, 72 respectively

	1970-71	1971-72
	Rs	Rs

1 Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board.	5,25,717 35	4,97,143.93
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2 State Nari Niketan	1,65,333	1,99,000
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Glazing of Verandas of M. Ps. Flats

3045. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Members of Parliament wrote to Government for

ago for glazing verandas of their flats, but no action has been taken thereon so far;

(b) if so, the number of such cases and the reasons for not taking any action thereon so far; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There are 34 cases. As a measure of economy, Government have placed a ban on all additions and alterations to residential buildings; hence it has not been possible to take up the glazing of verandas. As soon as the ban is lifted, the works will be taken in hand subject to availability of funds.

Special Nutrition Programme

3046. SHRI ACHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special Nutrition Programme has been introduced in the country including Delhi State;

(b) if so, the date from which this programme has been started in Delhi through the Delhi State Social Welfare Advisory Board;

(c) The names of the Voluntary Organisations which have been included in the programme and the amount sanctioned to each with number of children; and

(d) the names of the Voluntary Organisations which have been denied this programme although their work was reported to be satisfactory by the authorities with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Programme has been started in the Urban Slum areas of Delhi from 15-9-1970. The Programme is implemented by the Delhi Administration and not by the Delhi State Social Welfare Advisory Board. 300 feeding centres have since been established, each centre catering to the needs of 200 children. Each child gets one/two pieces of bread and 4 to 8 ounces of double-toned milk.

Special Nutrition Programme Grants to Voluntary Organisations in Delhi

3047. SHRI ACHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special Nutrition Programme has been granted to those Voluntary Organisations which are on the General Grant-in-aid list of the Delhi Social Welfare Board in the year 1971-72;

(b) if so, the names of the Organisations receiving grant-in-aid from the Delhi Social Welfare Board in the year 1971-72 and the amount sanctioned to each in the year; and

(c) the yard stick for sanctioning the grant to such Voluntary Organisations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No, Sir. The programme is implemented directly by the Delhi Administration.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

State Award to Teachers in Delhi

3048. SHRI ACHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND

SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Administration awards State Award to teachers every year ;

(b) if so, when the State Award will be announced for this year ; and

(c) the names of the last year's awardees ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The case is under consideration of the State Committee.

(c) 1. Shri Ramesh Chander Pathak.

2. Shri Damodar Swarup Sharma.

3. Km. Shuseel Kaur Sachdev.

4. Shri Jai Dayal.

5. Shri P. M. Rudra.

6. Shri Avinash Chander Agnihotry.

7. Shri Risal Singh.

8. Shri Brahmjeet Singh Sharma.

9. Shri Chander Parkash Sharma.

10. Smt. Vimla Gupta.

उत्तर प्रदेश में सहकारी आधार पर चीनी मिलें स्थापित करने के बारे में वार्ता

3049. श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने सहकारिता के आधार पर कुछ नयी चीनी मिलें स्थापित करने के बारे में उनसे बातचीत की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त मिलों के लिए स्वीकृति कब तक दे दी जायेगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी हां, उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्री से उत्तर प्रदेश में और नये सहकारी चीनी कारखाने स्थापित करने के बारे में बातचीत की थी ।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में नये सहकारी चीनी कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए, कुल मिलाकर, दस आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं जो कि सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं और उन पर निर्णय लेने में कुछ समय लगने की सम्भावना है ।

Effect of Introduction of New Varieties of Wheat

3050. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a result of introduction of new varieties, the production of wheat will be excess of the requirements of the country by 1980 ; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to save the farmer from loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). While there are good prospects of increased wheat production in the country, it is difficult at this stage to make a precise assessment of the levels of wheat production and requirements of wheat in 1980, since these would depend upon a number of factors, such as further progress in the evolution and adoption of high yielding varieties of wheat and other food-grains and non-foodgrains crops

shifts in cropping pattern, changes in relative prices of wheat and other agricultural commodities, shifts in consumption patterns and utilisation of cereals for other purposes. The general policy of the Government, however, is to ensure remunerative prices to farmers,

Kisan Mela at Pusa Institute, New Delhi

3051. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is holding a Kisan Mela at Pusa Institute, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the Central theme of the Mela ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for holding such Melas in other parts of the country for the benefit of small and medium farmers and if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, an Institute of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, organises a Kisan Mela known as '*Krish Vigyan Mela*' each in the *Rabi* and *Kharif* seasons.

(b) The Central theme of each *Mela* differs, depending on the current accent on particular crop (s), package of practices, methodology, policies or goals. For instance, the central theme of the *Rabi Krishi Vigyan Mela* held from 15th to 18th March, 1972 was "Modernising Indian Agriculture for higher profits, better Nutrition, export and self-Reliance."

(c) Kisan Melas are being organised in different parts of the country by the Agricultural Universities and other Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institutes and Stations. The Directorate of

Extension of the Union Department of Agricultural generally takes part in these Melas by putting up instructional exhibitions, film shows, sale of publications etc. for the benefit of farmers. This purpose is also partially served by the Farmers' visits arranged under the Farmers' Training Programme by the Directorate of Extension.

Scarcity Conditions in Rajasthan

3052. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 3,000 villages have been hit by scarcity conditions in eleven Districts of Rajasthan ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) the role of the Central Government in reaching succour to the famine victims and opening relief works in the affected Districts of Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Government of Rajasthan has reported that nearly 2600 villages in 9 districts have been declared as scarcity affected areas.

(b) The State Government has reported that there has been acute shortage of water in the Western parts of the State due to failure of rains in the months of August and September, 1971. Arrangement of transport of water to 152 places by trucks, rail tankers and camels have been made. Subsidy for drawing water has been sanctioned for 28 places. Tubewells are running at 39 places and the requirements of 6 villages have been met by providing canals. Employment opportunities have been provided under the Rural Works Programme, the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment and in the Rajasthan Canal works.

So far, there has been no shortage of fodder and the health of the cattle is satisfactory.

(c) Responsibility for provision of relief in areas affected by natural calamities including drought rests with the State Governments. However, Central assistance is given to a State, according to a prescribed procedure, if the magnitude of the relief measures to be undertaken is such that it cannot be managed by the State Government out of its own resources. The State Government has to approach the Central Government, on receipt of which a Central Team visits the State for an on-the-spot study. On the basis of the Team's recommendations, the Central Government fixed ceilings of expenditure for the purpose of sharing expenditure with the State. Central assistance is provided ordinarily through reimbursement of the expenditure initially incurred by the State Government though ways and means advances may also be given depending on the State requirements. In the instant case, the State Government is considering inviting of a Central Team to visit the State.

Grant to Orissa for Welfare of Tribals

3053. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central grant to Orissa for the welfare of tribals is being given in time ;

(b) whether State Government is releasing the same to the Panchayat Samities in full , and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) The assistance for the State Plan and the

Centrally Sponsored Scheme is released to the State Government by the Finance Ministry in monthly instalments, in the form of ways and means advances. No complaint regarding delay has been received from the State Government.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House.

भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् द्वारा पटना विश्वविद्यालय की एम० बी० बी० एस० डिग्री को मान्यता

3055. श्री मोहन स्वल्प . क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान ने पटना विश्वविद्यालय मेडिकल कालिज द्वारा प्रदान की हुई एम० बी० बी० एस० डिग्रियों को मान्यता देना अस्वीकार कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्र० डॉ० पी० जट्टोपाध्याय) (क) और (ख). 1969 के परीक्षा परिणामों में कुछ अनियमितताओं के पता लगने के पश्चात् भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि 31 मार्च, 1969 के पश्चात् पटना विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा दी गई एम० बी० बी० एस० डिग्री की भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अभिनिबन्ध, 1956 की धारा 19 के अधीन अमान्य घोषित कर दिया जाव। बिहार सरकार के इस आश्वासन पर कि बुद्धियों तथा कमियों को पूरा कर दिया जायगा, औरत सरकार

ने भारतीय बिक्रीका परिवर्ध से कहा है कि वह पुनः निरीक्षण करे और रिपोर्ट भेजे।

तूतीकोरिन बन्दरगाह परियोजना को पूरा करने में विलम्ब

3056. श्री मोहन स्वर्ण्य : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तूतीकोरिन बन्दरगाह का निर्माणकार्य, जो कि गत अनेक वर्षों से चल रहा है, कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ;

(ख) बन्दरगाह पर कुल कितनी धन-राशि व्यय होगी ; और

(ग) इसके पूरा होने के पश्चात् इस क्षेत्र के व्यवसायियों को क्या सुविधायें मिलने की सम्भावना है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) दिसम्बर, 1973 तक।

(ख) प्रारम्भिक अनुमानित लागत 24.40 करोड़ रु० थी। संशोधित लागत अधिक होगी परन्तु सरकार ने अभी तक अधिकता की मात्रा पूर्ण रूप से नहीं आंकी है।

(ग) ट्रांसिट शेडों, गोदामों, रेल्वे साइडिंग, बरा-उठाई उपकरणों आदि सहित 30 फुट प्रत्येक ढुवाव वाले चार घाटों की व्यवस्था की जायेगी। इन्कुक व्यापारियों को ही नौबान, बाग्लिज केन्द्र, भण्डार आदि के निर्माण के लिए बन्दरगाह परिसम्पत्ति के भीतर ही दीर्घ कालोत पट्टे पर भूमि का निवेशन किया जायेगा।

संसद सदस्यों के बंगलों के सर्वेन्द्र क्वार्टरों की खराब स्थिति

3057. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फिरोजशाह रोड, नार्थ एवेन्यू और साऊथ एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली के सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० पूछताछ कार्यालयों में इस आशय की अनेक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि संसद सदस्यों के सर्वेन्द्र क्वार्टरों, स्नानगृह, टट्टियों तथा घांगन के फर्श टूटी-फूटी स्थिति में हैं और उनकी नाकियां, दरवाजे और फलन ठीक हालत में नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

संसद सदस्यों को पुराने फर्नीचर के स्थान पर दिया गया नया फर्नीचर

3058. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने सरकार को लिखा है कि उनको जो फर्नीचर दिया गया है उसको बदल दिया जाये क्योंकि वह बहुत पुराना हो गया है;

(ख) क्या संसद सदस्यों को दिये गये फर्नीचर में कुछ वस्तुएं बहुत पुरानी हो गई

है परन्तु उनका किराया पुरानी दरों पर ही बसूल किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) आयात से पूर्व ऐसे कितने मामलों में टेण्डर स्वीकार कर लिये गये थे, परन्तु उन पर अभी भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय ने राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) फर्निचर की कुछ वस्तुएँ पुरानी हो चुकी हैं, परन्तु वे अभी प्रयोज्य हैं। इन का किराया वर्तमान निबन्धों के अनुसार उसी पुरानी दर पर लिया जाता है।

(ग) ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं है।

संसद सदस्यों के नौकरों के क्वार्टरों
में पानी के नलके लगाना

3059. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय .
क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या किरोजगाह रोड स्थित केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के पूरुषाख कार्यालय के अन्तर्गत आने वाले संसद सदस्यों के नौकरों के कुछ क्वार्टरों में पानी के नलों की मरम्मत-मरम्मत व्यवस्था है जब कि अन्य क्वार्टरों में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है,

(ख) क्या तार्व और साउथ ऐवेन्यू स्थित संसद सदस्यों के नौकरों के कुछ क्वार्टरों में भी ऐसी व्यवस्था है,

(ग) क्या संसद सदस्यों के नौकरों के सभी क्वार्टरों में पानी के नलके लगाने के

सम्बन्ध में सरकार कोई सहाय शीति उपनामेगी; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) और (घ). सर्वेंट क्वार्टरों के साके गुल्लकानों और बोचालों से पीतल की टूटियों के बोरी के कई मामले हुए हैं। यह ऐसी पीतल की टूटियों के स्थान पर प्लास्टिक की पानी की टूटियाँ लगाई जा रही हैं।

Sports and Games in Colleges and
Schools during Fourth Plan

3060 SHRI H N MUKERJEE :
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to encourage sports
and games in Schools and Colleges during
the Fourth Plan,

(b) the financial assistance provided
by the Centre to the educational institutions
for the promotion of sports and
games, and

(c) the progress achieved so far in
this sphere ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c).
A statement is laid on the Table of the
House, [Placed in library. See No. 23-
1783/72].

Shifting of Central Institute for Research and Training in Employment Service out of Station

3061. SHRI CHANDRA SAILANI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift Central Institute for Research and Training in Employment Service, Directorate General of Employment and Training, Department of Labour and Employment, Pusa, Delhi-12, from Delhi to some out station; and

(b) if so the reasons therefor *

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I K GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) The extremely limited possibility of further construction of office and residential accommodation in Delhi because of the excessive pressure on land and the various civic services due to the steady and large increase in population.

(ii) Need for relieving congestion both in the matter of office and residential accommodation.

(iii) Need for making provision for the possible expansion activities of Ministries/Departments, such as Defence, External Affairs, Home, etc., which should necessarily, on strategic and other considerations, be retained in Delhi.

National Children Board

3062. SHRI ACHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to form a National Children Board is under active

consideration of Government; and if so, the main features of the proposal;

(b) the time by which the Board is likely to be set up; and

(c) the amount allocated during the current year's budget for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). Yes. Details about the National Children Board have not yet been finalised.

(c) Nil.

12 hrs.

RE US BOMBING OF HANOI

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I seek your permission under rule 60 (1) . . .

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow my ruling on the adjournment motion being discussed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I rise under rule 60 . . .

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow a discussion on it in the House.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU : I will read it out to you, Sir. If you do not like, you can disallow. It clearly says, 'after Question Hour' . . .

MR. SPEAKER : I do not allow it. (*Interruption*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The Vietnam issue is drawing the attention of the whole world. Here the adjournment motion cannot be discussed ! It is a very serious matter. I had given a motion under rule 184, so that the House unanimously adopts a Resolution condemning the U. S. action and the threat of use of nuclear arms. That has also not been admitted. We want that this adjournment

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

motion be admitted and discussed today in the House.

MR. SPEAKER, I fail to understand (*Interruptions*) Order, order. I had actually not received any notices except what the Secretary had handed over to me one notice from Prof. Hiren Mukerjee

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU From me also, Sir

MR. SPEAKER Will he please remain patient?

SHRI VASANIRAO PURUSHOTTAM SATHI (Akola) I had given a call-attention notice on this. It was not admitted

MR. SPEAKER Please sit down.

There was another for an adjournment motion from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. So far as the adjournment motion is concerned, it is raised on a matter which is within the cognizance of the Minister and over which Government has failed. I disallowed this. So far as the call-attention was concerned, I had allowed one only three or four days back.

श्री बी० पी० लॉय (हापुड)। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अमेरिका ने उत्तरी वियतनाम पर जो बमबारी की है, वह घटना बहुत भयंकर है। अब परिस्थितियाँ बदल गई हैं। इस लिए धार्प इस पर बिलकूल होने दीजिए।

SHRI VASANTRAO PURUSHOTTAM SATHI This is a serious matter which will land this region in a holocaust. We want to have a discussion on this (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): It has been doubly aggravated by the Bombing of the Capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. This is not the same position which was there a few days ago.

MR. SPEAKER Let me make my observations (*Interruptions*) If you want to express the opinion of the House, that should come through some motion about it and not through an adjournment motion or a call-attention or just a reference. There is no motion before the House about this (*Interruption*) I have not allowed the motion adjournment on this. That is not the type of motion to be discussed. (*Interruption*) Adjournment motion is a motion against Government for having neglected something which is within their cognizance.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA It had failed. Is a member of the Security Council to bring this issue before the Security Council? They should have raised this matter before the Security Council.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I had given a motion under rule 184 inviting the House to condemn U.S. action and also the threat of use of nuclear arms. I have also given an adjournment motion today. In what form can we bring the matter before the House?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): You can allow a short duration discussion. It does not require any formal motion. The House can express its feelings and the Government can also make its statement. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER I have no objection.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): Normally you permit a member out of politeness or otherwise—I do not know—to make a statement. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER Order, please. You won't allow me to listen to anybody?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE I was submitting that quite apart from the adjournment motion which, I think, should have been allowed, I have already sent you a notice which you yourself mentioned and

usually, Sir, you permit the Member concerned...

MR. SPEAKER: I have a point to make to the Members. When you want to make a reference you send your notes to me before I enter the House. The normal rule is that before 10:30 they should be sent.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I sent it at 9:30.

MR. SPEAKER: I had a mind to allow your name, but, if all of you want to discuss it, a separate time may be fixed for it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): You must fix some time to-day. The entire House is agitated and concerned about. Procedure is only a secondary thing.

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow the hon. Minister to speak.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: It is for you. You must fix sometime to-day when the whole House can raise its voice in protest against the brutal bombings of the U. S.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Minister reply.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): A suggestion has been made that a short duration discussion may be held on this subject. We are entirely agreeable to this suggestion and I think a short discussion can be held.

MR. SPEAKER: At what time?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: To-day.

SHRI VASANTRAO PURUSHOTTAM SATHE: We want a discussion to-day on this subject... *(Interruption)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given a substantive motion before the

House to condemn the US action and their threat to use the nuclear bombs. That is before you as also the adjournment motion. We want to unanimously adopt this resolution. We want them to know that the Indian Parliament has unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the US action. That will not be solved by a short discussion. We want to condemn the US action.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: We are one with you on this issue. Let this discussion be held to-day only.

SHRI S. A. KADUR (Bombay-Central South): We want a discussion not only to-day, but we want it here and now. If we allow some time to be wasted, it will not be in the interests of the people.

श्री० बी० पी० मौर्य: इस विचार-विमर्श का महत्त्व तब बढ़ेगा, जब सदन में हो रही कार्यवाही को रोक कर इस को ले लिया जाये। अमरीका ने जो रवैया अपनाया है, उससे विश्व शांति के लिए बहुत बड़ा खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है। इसलिए सदन अपने सब काम को रोक कर इस विषय पर बहस करे।

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Any time that you may decide.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): If the Government respect the feelings in this House, then they should come up with a motion of their own. What is the difficulty for the Government to come up?

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN (South Delhi): I thought he was condemning

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: This is a question which transcends party distinctions and naturally, therefore, you would like a discussion to be held. We can have a short-duration discussion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I would like to make an appeal to you that there should be a substantive motion which the House should adopt unanimously condemning the US action. A short duration discussion is no solution for this

MR. SPEAKER : So far as the feeling of this House are concerned, they seem to be almost unanimous. We can...
(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
Please don't rule out any discussion on this ground.

MR. SPEAKER I have no mind at all You are making me to make observations. I am more in favour of it than yourself (Interruptions)

Shall we start at 2 p m after lunch ?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
(Patna) : 2½ hours may be allotted

MR. SPEAKER : It will be seen later on

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : I suppose the House continues to sit till 6 p. m. Why not we start it at 4 p m ?
.. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It will continue from 4 p.m. till the list is exhausted

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बहस को 2 बजे से शुरू किया जाये। वह 2 बजे से 6 बजे तक तो जरूर हों और अगर आवश्यक हो, तो उसके बाद भी जारी रहे।

MR. SPEAKER : They have other work also and we have to accommodate them also.

So we will start at 3 p m. The Government may initiate the discussion at 3 p m.

12.10 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED REVIVAL OF 'GO SLOW' AGITATION BY ENGINEERS OF INDIAN AIRLINES

श्री राम सहाय पट्टि (राजनवगाव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्वक निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री का ध्यान आकषित करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें

‘इंडियन एयर लाइन्स के इंजीनियरों का अधिक वतन और भत्ते सम्बन्धी मांगों के बारे में इंडियन एयर लाइन्स के प्रबन्धकाय साथ उनकी बातचीत घसफल हो जान के कारण इंजीनियरों द्वारा धीरे काम करो आन्दोलन पुन आरम्भ किए जाने और उस के परिणामस्वरूप इंडियन एयर लाइन्स की उड़ानों में विलम्ब होने या उन्हें रद्द किए जाने के समाचार’

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : The earlier wage agreement between the Management of Indian Airlines and the All India Aircraft Engineers Association expired on the 27th November, 1968. A fresh charter of demands was submitted to the management by the Association on the 29th April 1970. Unfortunately, in spite of prolonged negotiations, an agreement has not yet been arrived at. The Management of Indian Airlines communicated its final offer to the Engineers Association on the 8th February, 1972. On the 22nd February a letter was addressed to the Management by the Association expressing serious disappointment with the offer. Simultaneously, delays started occurring in Indian Airlines services and these are persisting. The inference is inescapable that the Engineers are trying to bring pressure on the Management to concede their demands.

"While I do not wish to enter into details with regard to the proposals, I am satisfied that the final offer made by the Management is fair and indeed generous. The Management of Indian Airlines has been discussing the matter with the Association and has informed it of its willingness to refer the matter to arbitration or adjudication. It is my sincere hope that the concerned Engineers will desist from any activity which disrupts the working of this vital public sector undertaking, causes acute inconvenience to the travelling public and damages the national interest.

श्री राम सहाय पंडित : श्रीमान्, इस से अधिक और दुर्भाग्य की कोई बात नहीं हो सकती कि इसमें दबाव और दंर करने की नीति तथा फ्लाइट्स के कैंसिल होने की स्थिति पैदा करने वाले इंजीनियर लोग जो हैं इन को इस देश के और प्रतिष्ठानी की अपेक्षा अधिक वेतन मिलता है, हमें उन से बड़ी हमदर्दी है, हमारा जीवन उनके हाथ है, यात्रियों का जीवन उनके हाथ है, उन के ज्ञान के सबब में, उन को ड्यूटी के सबब में, हमें कुछ नहीं कहना है, हम बड़ी हमदर्दी उनसे हैं, लेकिन जब वे मांग करते हैं तो देश की आर्थिक स्थिति और दूसरे प्रतिष्ठानों में काम करने वाले इंजीनियरों की आर्थिक स्थिति की भी कोई न कोई समीक्षा उन के मन में होनी चाहिए। जो अनएम्प्लोयेड इंजीनियर हैं हालांकि उनका शिक्षण सरकार के पैसे से हुआ, उनका वेतन 2 हजार रुपये है और उनकी मांग है 2750 रुपये, 650 इंजीनियर्स हैं। ये पाइलट्स और इंजीनियर्स जो इंडियन एयर लाइन्स कारपोरेशन और एयर इंडिया में काम करते हैं किसी भी और प्रतिष्ठान की अपेक्षा अधिक वेतन प्राप्त करते हैं। उनकी मांग कम है। सुनि, मैं ज्यादा कीटें देना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन बेसिक सैलरी यह 2550 रुपये चाहते हैं, हाउस

रेंट 1500 रुपये और 1500 रुपये बेसिक सैलरी पर और एनाबेंस दिया जाय, सिटी कम्पेंसेटरी एनाबेंस के संबंध में भी 750 रुपये उनकी मांग है जब कि 75 रुपये सभी केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के होते हैं। इस प्रकार की मांग का होता बहुत सरकार और इंजीनियर्स के बीच की बात है, वह बंटकर बात करेगे कि कितना वह पैसा मांगते हैं और कितना वह देगे किटना नहीं देगे, लेकिन सबसे दुर्भाग्य की बात है जहां से मैंने आरंभ किया था कि जिस समय में कोई मांग पेश करते हैं उसके बाद मने स्लो टिकट्स स्टार्ट करते हैं। उस के कारण जब आप यहाँ से चलते हैं घर से तो आप की एक ग्रेडल वकिंग यह होती है कि हम एक घंटा 40 मिनट में बम्बई पहुँचेंगे और एक घंटा, दो घंटा चार घंटा अगर एयर पोर्ट पर प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़े यह न जानते हुए भी कि फ्लाइट जायेगी या नहीं जायेगी और घन्ट में यह घोषणा की जाती है कि फ्लाइट नहीं जायेगी या किसी को आप रिसीव करने जा रहे हैं, दो घंटे तीन घंटे फ्लाइट लेट है, तो यह गो स्लो टिकट्स, वह एक राष्ट्रीय अपराध है, यह एक बड़ी अनुचित बात है। जहां तक सर्विसेज की बात है या किसी भी कर्मचारियों के प्रति यह एक बात राष्ट्र ब्रोध की दृष्टि से मैं कहना हूँ कि एक पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कंसेन में जिसकी जनता से संबंध है, बार-बार जब भी चार्टर पैस 'हुए' उनकी सर्विसेज बड़ाई गई है।

श्री. शशिभूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष-महोदय यह राष्ट्र ब्रोध, सब हम अपने इंजीनियर्स के बारे में नहीं बहते-बात होने देख सकते हैं, यह मरि एक आर्गना है। और कुछ कहिए राष्ट्र ब्रोध नहीं। यह जगत है : उनमें से बहुत से लोग, बहुत से इंजीनियर्स को मैं जानता हूँ जो 1942 में

[श्री शशिभूषण]

जेल गए हैं, देश की आजादी के साथ उनका संबंध रहा है, उनको इतना न कहा जाय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि शशिभूषण को सब की जानकारी है और सब इनको जानते हैं। मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि गो स्लो यह क्या है ? एक रेस्पा-सिबिलिटी उनको दी गई। जिम्मेदारी दी गई। उस जिम्मेदारी के खिलाफ अगर झड़े होते हैं, उपेक्षा करते हैं, अपनी ड्यूटी पूरी नहीं करते हैं, एक पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कर्सन के झड़े का नीचे गिराते हैं तो मैं उनको क्या कहूँ ? पुरस्कृत करूँ, पदम श्री दिलवाऊँ, पदम विभूषण दिलवाऊँ उनको ? प्रशंसा करूँ उनकी ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : लोक द्रोह कहिए।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : लोक द्रोह कह लीजिए आप।

मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एयर फोर्स में जो इजीनियर्स काम करते हैं उन के समकक्ष उनका वेतन स्तर क्या है ?

दूसरे मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब मैनैजमेंट ने प्रोडक्टिविटी, एफिशियेंसी और डिसिप्लिन की बात उठाई थी और यह कहा था एक प्रस्ताव में कि इसको ऐडजुस्टिकेशन के लिए नेशनल इन्स्ट्रियल ट्रिब्यूनल को भेज दिया जाय तो क्या उन्होंने एतराज किया था। यह मैं पायसट्स के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। पायसट्स का जब निगोशियेशन हो रहा था उस समय एक प्रोपोजल यह उन्होंने दिया था कि हम सैलरी, एलावेंस तो बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, बढ़ाएँगे लेकिन एक सब से बड़ी बात जो किसी

पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कर्सन में हो सकती है उसके लिए उन्होंने प्रोपोजल दिया था इम्प्रूवमेंट करने के लिए प्रोडक्टिविटी, एफिशियेंसी और डिसिप्लिन इन तीनों चीजों में। यह तीनों चीजें बड़े महत्व की हैं। क्या इन तीनों के निर्धारण के लिए ऐसा प्रस्ताव दिया था जो उन्होंने मंजूर नहीं किया ? इस से उनकी प्रवृत्ति का पता चलता है कि जहाँ देश का पैसा लगा हुआ है, जहाँ देश के यांत्रियों की सुविधा की बात है, जहाँ हम बहुत जल्दी यात्रा पूरी करना चाहते हैं, आवागमन की सुविधा बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, उस को इम्प्रूव करना चाहते हैं, उस के लिए एफिशियेंसी बढ़ानी है, प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ानी है और डिसिप्लिन पैदा करनी है, यह प्रस्ताव किया गया तो ठीक प्रस्ताव है, बड़ा उचित प्रस्ताव है, क्या इस प्रस्ताव के ऊपर मौलिक रूप से बात करने के लिए उन्होंने ना कर दिया ? और कर दिया तो क्या इस से उन की मनोवृत्ति का पता नहीं चलता है ? और मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस संबंध में आप ने क्या किया ?

आप यह डीटेल भी दीजिए कि उन कि डिमांड्स क्या हैं ? आप ने कहा कि ज्यादा डीटेल्स मैं देना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन देश यह जानना चाहता है कि जो अनएजुकेटेड इजीनियर्स हैं, नान-ग्रेजुएट इजीनियर्स हैं, वह दो हजार पाते हैं तो कितना मांगते हैं ? यह माहूम होना चाहिए कि उनकी क्या-क्या मांग है ? 2550 रुपये बेसिक सैलरी मांगते हैं, 1500 रुपये हाउस रेंट और 1500 रुपये और एलावेंस क्या-क्या मांगते हैं यह आप स्पष्ट कीजिए।

मैं एक बात आप से और पूछना चाहता हूँ—गो-स्लो-टैक्टिक्स को रोकने के लिये तथा कंसेलेशन ऑफ़ क्लाइट्स को बन्द करने के लिये आप कीम से ठोस कदम उठाना चाहते हैं

या ऐसा क्यों न किया जाय कि 6 महीने के लिये इस को बन्द कर दिया जाय या एयर-फोर्स को दे दिया जाय या ऐसा भी सम्भव न हो तो आप 6 महीने के लिये अपना पोट-फोर्लिओ छोड़ दीजिये ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने यह बिल्कुल ठीक कहा है कि यह सारी स्थिति बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। उन्होंने "राष्ट्र द्रोह" नहीं कहा था, "राष्ट्रीय अपराध" कहा था, हम इसे किन्हीं शब्दों में कहें, लेकिन इस प्रकार की जो कार्यवाही है यह वास्तव में राष्ट्र हित में नहीं है। इस में दो रायें नहीं हो सकती। हमें उन से बहुत हमदर्दी है, लेकिन अब वह हमदर्दी घट रही है, दब बड़ रहा है, मुझे ही नहीं, सारे देश का दब बड़ रहा है, सारा देश तग आ गया है, कभी पायलेट्स रुठ जाते हैं, कभी इंजीनियर्स गड़बड़ करते हैं

श्री शशि भूषण : आप ब्यूरोक्रेट्स को सम्भाल कर रखें।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : यह ठीक है कि यह मेरे मन्त्रालय की बात है और एक प्रकार से यह मेरा दायित्व है कि देश में ये चीज सुचारु रूप से चलें और इस से मुझे बहुत कष्ट होता है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो मनो-वृत्ति और विचारधारा की बात कही है, उस से मैं सहमत हूँ। उन्होंने दो-तीन ठोस बातें पूछी हैं—एक तो यह कि एयर-फोर्स में इंजीनियर्स को कितना मिलता है ? वे आंकड़े इस समय मेरे पास नहीं हैं, लेकिन जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, एयर-फोर्स और हिन्दुस्तान एयरो नाटिक्स के जो इंजीनियर्स हैं, उन को इन के मुकाबले काफी कम मिलता है।

दूसरी बात—माननीय सदस्य ने एक वक्ता उन्हें धन-एजुकेटेड कहा, धन-एजुकेटेड

कहना ठीक नहीं है, अण्डर-ग्रैजुएट्स हैं, ग्रैजुएट्स नहीं हैं।

तीसरी बात उन्होंने यह पूछी थी कि इन की मांगें क्या हैं ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय ए० एम० आई (2) को 1587 रुपये माहवार मिलते हैं, जो कि लोएस्ट है और हायस्ट-एस्सिस्टेन्ट सुप्रीटेन्डिंग इंजीनियर का 2337 रुपये माहवार मिलते हैं। इस के अलावा ए० एम० आई (1) और ए० एम० आई (2) को ओवरटाइम एलाउन्स मिलता है, तीनों कंटेन्स को शिफ्ट एलाउन्स मिलता है। अब मैनेजमेन्ट ने जो प्रोफर किया है वह ह. सब से लोएस्ट को यानी ए० एम० आई० (2) को 1989 रुपये माहवार, प्लस ओवरटाइम, प्लस शिफ्ट एलाउन्स। ए० एम० आई (1) को 2560 रुपये माहवार, प्लस ओवरटाइम, प्लस शिफ्ट एलाउन्स। एस्सिस्टेन्ट सुप्रीटेन्डिंग इंजीनियर को, जो ग्रैजुएट नहीं है, 2955 रुपये माहवार, गगों कि 3000 रुपये माहवार, प्लस शिफ्ट एलाउन्स। इस लिये मैंने अपने मूल वक्तव्य में कहा था...

SHRI VASANIRAO PURUSHOTTAM
SATHL (Akola) : What is their demand ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : उनकी डिमाण्ड है कि वे इस के ऊपर 300-300 रुपये और ज्यादा मांगते हैं, एक ने तो 800 रुपये मांगे हैं, इस प्रकार उनकी बहुत सारी डिटेल्ड डिमाण्ड्स हैं, लेकिन आम तौर पर 300-300 रुपये ज्यादा मांग रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एविएशन इण्डस्ट्री की जो तनकाहे हैं, वे देश के बेतन स्तर से बहुत आगे बढ़ कर हैं। हम इस बात को मानते हैं कि ये लोग विशेषज्ञ हैं, करोड़ों रुपये की मशीनरी चलाते हैं, इस लिये इन की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

[डा० कर्ण सिंह]

लेकिन अब इतना अधिक हो गया है कि इतना वेतन लेना और उस के बाद भी फ्लाइट्स को डिसरप्ट करना—अब इन को डिफेण्ड करना मेरे बस की बात नहीं है। सारा देश इस पर चीख उठा है।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, नेशनल इण्डस्ट्रीयल ट्रिब्युनल को भेज दिया जाय—वह दूसरी बात है, पायलेट्स के सम्बन्ध में है, वह इस समय नहीं है। इन से बातचीत हो रही है। मेरे साथ लेबर मिनिस्टर से भी-ये लोग मिल चुके हैं, मुझ से भी बातें हुई हैं, और हम अब भी आशा रखते हैं कि इस प्रकार गलत बातों को त्याग कर, वे अपना कार्य करेंगे। उन की जो रिजनेबिल डिमाण्ड्स हैं, उन को मैनेजमेन्ट के सामने रखेंगे और हम ने यहाँ तक कहा है कि जो बातें मान ली जायेगी, उनके अलावा जो अन्य बातें होंगी, उन को हम आन्निट्रेशन को भेज सकते हैं। इस से ज़्यादा और क्या कह सकता हूँ। लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी अगर इस प्रकार की बातों की जाय तो यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the delay in the flight has become so enormous in the Indian Airlines, and there is more than one reason for these inordinate delays. There are basically two reasons for these delays. One is the general inefficiency of the Indian Airlines, and the second is—which is a vital one—the Indian Airlines is indifferent towards their own employees. The maintenance engineers have a basic obligation to certify the airworthiness of the craft, and they do not get the checking instruments or equipment and other store-supplies in time, and this is the cause why this delay takes place in checking the craft ultimately resulting in the delay in flights.

The Aircraft Engineer's Association have declared that they will not certify any aircraft which is not air-worthy, and if they do so, then the Indian Airlines Corporation is playing with the lives of the travelling public, the passengers. Is it not correct, then not to certify the airworthiness of the aircraft if they do not find it airworthy? Against this, what does the management do? The management is hard with these men. This is a very serious matter.

The Indian Airlines have also shifted its basic policy towards labour, that is, the labour policy. The then Chairman, Shri Kumaramangalam, had convened a conference of the trade unions and representatives of the employees. There, they arrived at an understanding that the employees would accept a wage-rise of 15 per cent. The then Chairman, Shri Kumaramangalam, assured the union that the differential in the different categories will be maintained. Now, what happens is, as everybody knows, as far as the labour matter is concerned, the management does not understand the submission of labour; they never hear the plain talks, but they only hear those who show red eyes and the hands of force. That is the main reason why the differential has been increased.

Now, there are other reasons which are not concerned with these maintenance engineers *per se*. In Bombay, the checking counters open 45 minutes or one hour later than the scheduled timings. The Airlines Corporation staff have become so shameless that they do not make any announcements as to when the checking counters will open, and they would not even express a word of regret for causing great inconvenience to the travelling passengers. The passengers are forced to stand in queue in the Bombay and other airports for hours together, and they do not hear as to when the checking counters will open. This also sometimes creates great hardship and inconvenience to the passengers and delay in flights. I would like to ask when this delay

of flights will end and the traffic will be normalised at the airports.

I want also to know—the total force of engineers is nearly 200—whether they have been charge-sheeted for go-slow tactics and, if not, what are the reasons for not charge-sheeting them for carrying on go-slow activities? Has the Engineer's Association made the suggestion to chargesheet them if they are found guilty of go-slow activities?

What are the findings of the airlines management? Has the Engineer's association made any suggestion for the Minister to intervene? If yes, does he desire to intervene? These persons are spoiling the name of the Indian Airlines and also the image of the Minister. He should take up this opportunity. Lastly, is any dialogue going on at present between the labour Minister and office bears of the engineer's association to refer their demands to arbitration or adjudication and if so, is the Government considering it? In that case why have they delayed the consideration of this point during the last two years?

DR. KARAN SINGH : The hon. Member has made a number of general statements. I should like to say two things.

Firstly, it is true that there are other reasons also for delays; it is not only the engineers. For example, there are vultures which seem to be peculiarly proliferating in this climate. We have had five vulture hits, believe it or not, in recent days. However the fact is that the activities of the engineers have also greatly contributed towards increasing these delays. I am not saying that all the delays are due to them but certainly it has been a major contributory factor.

Secondly the hon. Member said something about engineers not having sufficient equipment to check the planes. No such complaint has been brought to our notice. To the best of my knowledge they seem to

be perfectly satisfied with the equipment that they have. Naturally they are supposed to check the air-worthiness of the plane. Nobody expects them to certify a plane that is not airworthy. But coming as it does at the very time when their negotiations are going on, I am afraid that this cannot be looked upon simply as routine checks or routine delays.

He also talks about the differentials in the different unions. There are seven different unions and one officer's association in the Indian Airlines. When you are negotiating with seven separate unions, each with its own capacity for negotiation how is it possible that the exact proportion of differential can be maintained. That is one of the problems that we have been facing.

SHRI P.M. MEHTA : The chairman had assured the engineers that the differential would be maintained.

DR. KARAN SINGH : If that is so, there is no question of negotiation. For instance, if you had a single union, you can have an overall package and say this is going to be the agreement. With each union, you have got to negotiate separately, with the engineer's union, with the pilots union and so on. That is one of the major contributory factors for the labour problems in the Indian Airlines—proliferation of union.. (*Interruptions*).

The hon. Member has asked: when will the delays end? I have said in my statement that I hope they will end immediately. I have said that we are prepared to send the points of disagreement to arbitration or adjudication, this has not been done today. We have made this clear. The Engineers met me; they also met my colleague Shri Khadilkar. We made it perfectly clear to them that we were prepared to refer the matter to arbitration. Despite that they have been continuing these tactics. I therefore hope that they will withdraw it immediately.

[Dr Karan Singh]

He also referred to the question of chargesheeting. He is quite right. If this sort of situation continued, we will not only have to consider chargesheeting, if the worst comes to the worst, as we did last time, we may simply have to ground the aircraft for a while. We are not going to tolerate this kind of continuous nonsense among very high paid employees, I am still hoping though, that better sense even at this late hour will prevail and they will realise that there comes a limit beyond which the patience of the Government should not be tried.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA I had drawn the attention of the hon. Minister several times to this matter through letters etc to the allegation which had been there. The ground engineers are not only perhaps one of the most highly paid employees in our country. I could gather from the Airlines office that they are paid Rs 1500-2500. He also referred to their salary. Their scale is Rs 1,500 to Rs 2,500. And every day the ground engineers are given overtime allowance for seven to ten hours and also an outstation allowance for 90 days with Rs 40 to Rs 50 with daily allowance, for 45 days income tax free. That means, on an average each ground engineer gets Rs 4,000 to Rs 5,000 including allowances. How many of our IAS officers, State administrative officers, Directors of National Laboratories, Heads of Departments of Universities or other graduate engineers get such high salaries? Even so, these people, in the name of go slow tactics, work to rule etc., create dislocation in our air service, not only dislocation but disruption. In the Calcutta and Delhi offices there have been some suspensions of air service also. If this is allowed, how can we say anything against those illpaid ordinary workers who resort to go slow tactics or other kinds of agitation? We can not blame them. If such highly paid employees are allowed scope to go slow and indulge in such type of agitation, paralysing the most vital communication line of our country, causing dislocation of trade and

business, I do not know what will happen.

But I do not want to do injustice to them. Even though they are highly paid, they may have their own grievances and demands, but they should be tackled differently. So, I want to know the exact figures about suspensions, dislocation and disruption caused, and whether Government is going to set up a permanent machinery of arbitration to which matters in dispute will be automatically referred, and whose decision will be binding on both the Government and the employees, so that their grievances can also be removed?

Is it a fact that the technicians are not allowed to sign the trip certificates, and that if this is allowed out station duty can be dispensed with? As it is also rather unusual that the ground engineers should get overtime allowance for seven to ten hours a day, may I know whether this over-time duty can be dispensed with, and new recruits taken in if necessary?

These are my questions and I hope the Minister will give categorical answers to them.

DR KARAN SINGH In his general remarks, the hon. member said that the emoluments in the aviation industry are very high. This is true. In fact, as I said, not only are they very high but they are steadily getting higher and they are beginning to bear less and less relationship to the total wage structure in the country. This is a serious matter. I entirely agree with him when he says that at least the high-paid employees should not resort to these tactics. In fact, nobody should resort to these tactics. Nevertheless, one would assume that people getting high salaries would also have a greater sense of responsibility.

He has asked three or four questions. Firstly, with regard to the actual figures of delay, I am afraid it varies from day to day. We have a situation report every

day and it is not possible to give a blanket figure. The situation is fluid. But the more important point is with regard to the permanent machinery. A permanent machinery already exists which provides for bilateral negotiations, conciliation, arbitration and adjudication. This is my grievance against the employees that after the negotiations have failed, they do not make use of the existing machinery. I have no desire whatsoever to deny any section of our workers their democratic rights to negotiate. But why do they not go according to this procedure? Why do they resort to what can only be termed direct action in going slow? I would make an appeal through this august House to all the workmen in Indian Airlines that they should negotiate and if they have any difficulty, they can go in for arbitration. We have never stopped them from going in for arbitration. In fact, we have been keen that they should go in for it. But what is intolerable is that when the negotiations fail, they start bringing this sort of pressure putting everybody in the country to acute inconvenience.

The Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance was in force and I think it has lapsed. The question of declaring it an essential service or otherwise is not immediately under consideration, but we will certainly do whatever may be necessary and warranted by the circumstances.

I do not have any information about the trip certificates. It may be a technical thing and I could find it out if the hon. member wants to know about it.

The question of over-time is very important question. We are paying a large amount in over-time every year. Whether that problem can be solved by more recruitment or not, I do not know; if we only recruit more, we may well end up by having more employees and paying all of them over-time. This is a question which has to be kept in mind, keeping in view the requirements of the situation.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore): I am unhappy at the statement made by the hon. minister. This ding-dong battle between the various organisation unions and the Indian Airlines and Air India is a matter of routine as it has been going on for years. But what has been said is, everything is wrong with the unions and as far as the Government's part is concerned, they are fully aware of everything and they are trying to do their best to see that justice is done. I would like to ask, is it not a fact that the Indian Airlines and Air India Boards are practically trying everything to thwart the working of the unions and organisations and not enabling the employee to get their legitimate rights? We are talking of very high wages. Certainly it is the concern of everyone. We are so ill-paid that we would like that there should not be high wages. If that be so, why not bring forward legislation to put a ceiling on high wages and high profits? That should be the end of the matter. Unless you do that it is the legitimate right of the unions to see that the legitimate rights are not denied to the workers and union members rather than trying to be side-tracking the whole issue. If I may draw the attention of the hon. Minister, the Khosla Committee award was given in 1965 after hearing the viewpoints of the employees of Air India and Indian Airlines Corporation. It is a fact that the government had accepted that the workers of the Air India and Indian Airlines would practically get parity. Then, later on, what happened after the Khosla Committee award? Because Shri J. R. D. Tata is a dynamic personality and he is maning Air India he has been able to get increased emoluments for the pilots and engineers in one way or the other. And whenever there is a rise in the wage or emoluments of the employees of Air India, naturally dissatisfaction sets in among the employees of the Indian Airlines because they do not get any corresponding increase. Would the government not like to tackle this matter by having parity in emoluments in the case of employees of both the organi-

[Shri N. K. Sanghi]

sations? Either you say that they are two entirely different organisations in which you cannot maintain parity or you maintain parity. Otherwise, there will be dissatisfaction among the employees of the Indian Airlines Corporation. So, it is a very important recommendation of the Khosla Committee award that parity or near parity would have to be maintained between the employees of Air India and Indian Airlines. I would like to know from the government whether this parity in emoluments has or has not been maintained all these years.

Secondly, the Khosla Committee has very specifically mentioned that the differential in salaries between the pilots, technicians and ground engineers should be maintained. In 1970 you have given a big hike to the pilots. Naturally, there has been dissatisfaction among the ground engineers and technicians. There are several unions in the field and naturally when government comes to an understanding with one union the other unions are also likely to come up with their demands. So, would you like to take up issues individually with all these unions rather than taking them up jointly with all of them and arriving at a settlement? Otherwise, an impression would be created that government or the Corporation is not keen to tackle the matter when it should be done. The charter of demands was given to the management on the 29th April 1970. Now it is 1972. Two years of protracted discussion have gone on. So, I would like to know whether the differential is going to be maintained between the pilots, engineers and technicians and whether parity or near parity between the emoluments of Air India and Indian Airlines is also going to be maintained.

Lastly, you say you are willing for arbitration and adjudication. Could not all these matters be decided by bilateral discussions? Now that is done only in the case of pilots because without them you

cannot fly the planes. What is the difficulty in having bilateral talks? I understand from the union organisations that when they negotiate and a settlement is arrived at, the whole thing is repudiated by the authorities or board of management and fresh negotiations have to be started. Would it not save time if you have bilateral negotiations?

So, I want to know whether you would maintain parity between Air India and Indian Airlines in the case of emoluments, whether you would maintain the differential between the different categories of employees, and what are the difficulties in the way of having bilateral settlement in these disputes.

DR. KARAN SINGH : The hon. Member has attempted to protect the rights of the workers. As I said in reply to a previous question, we are most anxious that the legitimate rights of the workers should be safeguarded. We would also prefer bilateral negotiations. However, it is only when bilateral negotiations break down that the question of further intervention arises.

I think the hon. House would be interested to know that in October 1971 government had issued a general directive that all agreements between the public sector and its employees will be subject to government approval. Because, after all, government have got to keep an eye on the total wage structure in this country. Therefore, bilateral talks are always held to settle disputes. As I pointed out, it is because over all these years settlements have not been arrived at between these categories that this problem has today arisen. Now you cannot say they must always settle disputes bilaterally for that simply means that the management must accept everything that the workers say. That is not something which can be accepted. As I said, the efforts that have been made after taking into account the entire demands of the unions and taking into account what was considered to be

reasonable and fair. As far as Indian Airlines and Air India are concerned, this union happens to be the common union. So, the negotiations are really with a common union and will affect engineers both in Air India and in the Indian Airlines, and the question, in this particular instance, of a differentiation really does not arise.

As to the question of legislation on ceilings on salaries, it is a good suggestion for action, I must say. When we are putting ceilings on all sorts of other things, I am not sure whether a stage has not come.....

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai) : It has come.

DR. KARAN SINGH : In which at least some ceiling or some form of upper level will have to be considered. Of course this is a broader matter.

Then, he talked about the Khosla Award. The Khosla award was in 1966 and it did recommend parity or near-parity. That has broadly been adhered to. As far as engineers are concerned, it said specifically that the engineering staff of both the Corporations performed similar duties and their wage structure should be the same. Therefore, as far as the engineers are concerned, as I have said, it is a common union and negotiations are taking place with them, which will cover both Indian Airlines and Air India.

12.52 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

ALLEGED MISREPRESENTATION OF
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARI'S PARTY-
AFFILIATION IN *the Patriot*

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी (गया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी अनुमति से मैं दो शब्द इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज-कल सब सब के नये तरीके का आधिकार हुआ है। मुख्यतः, 14 अप्रैल, 1972 के 'पैट्रियट' के समाचार में क्या है कि मि०

मोरोधर झा, मि० ईश्वर चौधरी, मि० रामाबतार शास्त्री, मि० एस० एम्० बनर्जी आल सी० पी० आई०। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ इस सम्बन्ध में कि हम जानते हैं कि ईश्वर चौधरी जनसंघ का है और हमेशा जनसंघ के मंच से बोलता है। हमारे क्षेत्र में बड़ा कनफ्यूजन पैदा हो गया है और बहुत शिकायत हो रही है। हमारे प्रान्त में भी लोगों ने इस तरह से कहना शुरू कर दिया है।

मैं विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न उठाता हूँ। हमें आपका संरक्षण चाहिए और इस बात का क्लैरिफिकेशन होना चाहिए। हम चाहते हैं कि जो भ्रम पैदा हो गया है वह दूर किया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इसको अखबार को भेजा था। उन्होंने कहा है कि यह न्यूज एजेंसी की तरफ से आ गया है। वह कहते हैं कि अगर आप चाहेंगे तो वह इसको दुरुस्त कर देंगे और यह ठीक हो जायेगा। इसमें कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। दल बदलू की कोई बात नहीं है। आप लोग रोज आपस में मिलकर चलते हैं। आपकी शक्ल जरा उनसे मिलती जुलती है, इसलिए शायद हो गया हो। (व्यवधान) ठीक है मैं उनको लिख दूंगा। आप मुझको लिखकर दे दीजिये। कई दफे अखबारों से गलती हो जाया करती है। यह ठीक हो जायेगा।

12.54 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DELHI MOTOR VEHICLES (SECOND
AMENDMENT) RULES

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Motor Vehicles (Second Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 3(58)/71-TPT in Delhi Gazette dated the 3rd January, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1763/72]

ASSAM RE-ORGANISATION (MEGHALAYA)
DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUES AMDT.
ORDER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a Copy of the Assam Re-organisation (Meghalaya) Distribution of Revenues Amendment Order, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 247 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1972, under sub-section (2) of section 56 of the Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Act, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1764/72]

ANNUAL REPORT OF I.I.T., KHARAGPUR
AND KHUDA BAKHSH ORIENTAL PUBLIC
LIBRARY PATNA

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): On behalf of Shri D. P. Yadav, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1970-71. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1761/72.]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts, under

sub-section (4) of section 21 of Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Act, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1765/72.]

12.56 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FIFTEENTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of the Estimates Committee :—

- (i) Fifteenth Report on the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Food)—Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspathi; and
- (ii) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

12.56] hrs.

STATEMENT RE : CEILING ON
AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Sir, I have to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: You can lay it on the table.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I beg to lay on the Table a statement in connection with the meeting of the Chief Minister held on April 14, 1972 to consider exemption from ceiling on agricultural holdings.

Statement

In August, 1971 the Central Land Reforms Committee made certain recommendations with a view to bring about a broad measure of uniformity in the ceiling laws of the different States. The main recommendations were that ceiling should

be made applicable to the family as a whole; that where number of members in a family exceeds five, additional land may be allowed for each member in excess of five in such a manner that the total area admissible to the family does not exceed twice the ceiling limit for a family; that the ceiling for a family of five members may be fixed within the range of 10 to 18 acres of perennially irrigated land or land under assured irrigation from government sources for growing two crops; that for various other categories of land conversion ratios should be fixed taking into account the availability of water, productivity, soil classification, crops grown, etc; that the absolute ceiling for a family of five even in the case of dry lands should be put at 54 acres which limit would, however, be relaxable if there is special justification for doing so on account of the nature of the soil, rain fall, chronic drought conditions, etc; and that the exemptions under the existing State laws in favour of mechanised farms and well-managed farms should be withdrawn. All these recommendations were accepted by the Government of India and on September 18, 1971 I wrote to all the Chief Ministers requesting that necessary action be initiated to bring the State Ceiling Law in line with the recommendations of the Committee. Recently I have again addressed the Chief Ministers suggesting that necessary legislative measures be enacted during the Current Session of the State legislature.

With regard to other exemptions under the State ceiling laws the Committee recommended that the exemption in favour of plantations of tea, coffee, cardamom and rubber should be carefully examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries of the Government of India and that thereafter the necessity of continuing this and other types of exemptions should be discussed with the Chief Ministers in order to formulate the national policy. The matter was accordingly examined in consultation with the Ministries of Finance and Foreign Trade and the Planning Commission. Thereafter I dis-

cussed the matter with the Chief Ministers on Friday, April 14, 1972.

The following consensus was arrived at in the meeting :—

1. It was agreed that exemptions in favour of plantations of tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom and cocoa should continue;"
2. Lands held by the Bhoodan Yagya Committee, Cooperative Banks, Nationalised Banks, Central or State Governments and local bodies should continue to enjoy exemption. Similarly, land held by industrial or commercial undertakings for non-agricultural purposes should be exempted from the ceiling law;
3. In the case of registered cooperative farming societies it was agreed that exemption might be granted with the stipulation that while computing the ceiling area for a member his share in the cooperative society will be taken into account along with his other lands;
4. Lands held by Agricultural Universities, Agricultural Colleges, Agricultural Schools and Research Institutions should be exempted from the ceiling law;
5. There was a good deal of discussion about exemptions in favour of lands owned by religious, educational or charitable trusts, lands granted to members of the armed forces for acts of gallantry and lands covered by orchards.

Regarding religious, educational or charitable trusts it was agreed that only genuine trusts of a public nature deserved special treatment. They may be either granted annuity or some other suitable arrangement may be made in order to ensure that the objectives for which the trusts were created are not frustrated. Regard-

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

ing awards for gallantry it was agreed that lands covered by granted made since independence should be examined. The question of continuing to exempt grants made prior to independence will be examined further. About orchard the general consensus was that the ceiling limit of a person who owned orchards, whether or not in addition to other land, may be increased by 2 hectares or the actual area of the land comprised in orchards, whichever is less. Some Chief Ministers thought that there might be higher relaxation by computing the area under orchards as for dry lands. The State Governments which have serious difficulties in enforcing the ceiling in respect of orchards will individually discuss the matter further with the Government of India.

6. It was agreed that all other exemptions should be withdrawn.

12.58 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

M. P. CHIEF MINISTER'S REPORTED STATEMENT ABOUT JAN SANGH HAVING RECEIVED MONEY FROM U. S. CONSULATE DURING ELECTIONS

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खेद है कि 13 अप्रैल को जब हमारे मित्र श्री समर गुह ने मध्य प्रदेश से मुख्य मंत्री श्री प्रकाशचन्द्र सेठी के इस आरोप का हवाला दिया था कि चुनाव के दिनों में जब अमरीकन कौंसिल जनरल मध्य प्रदेश के दौरे पर आये थे, उन्होंने जन संघ के उम्मीदवारों से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया और उन्हें पैसा दिया, उस दिन मैं सदन में नहीं था। मैंने जानकारी प्राप्त की है और मैं इस आरोप का खफ़्त करना

चाहता हूँ। यह आरोप असत्य है, निराधार है, सरारतपूछों है और बिदेस से भरा हुआ है। भारतीय जन संघ का कोई भी उम्मीदवार अमरीकन कौंसिल जनरल से नहीं मिला, घन लेने का तो सबाल ही पैदा नहीं होला। बिदेशों से घन लेकर चुनाव लड़ने के बजाय हम राजनीति से सन्ध्यास लेना ज्यादा पसन्द करेंगे। बिदेश के घन से राजनीति चलाना हम अपराध समझते हैं। इस तरह की खबरों का धाना हमारी देशभक्ति के लिए चुनौती है। सच्चाई तो यह है कि जो अमरीकन कौंसिल जनरल आये वह मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की जानकारी में आये। मध्य प्रदेश की यात्रा का उनका कार्यक्रम मध्य प्रदेश के चीफ सेक्रेटरी ने बनाया। वह गवर्नर से मिलने गये। मध्य प्रदेश के गवर्नर ने उनको पत्र लिखा। वह जहाँ जहाँ गये, सरकारी अधिकारी उनके साथ थे। वह धार गये तो धार के भी कलेक्टर उनके साथ थे। वह जंगली जानवरों को देखने गये तो फारेस्ट आफिसर उनके साथ थे। मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को चाहिए कि वह अपनी सरकार से पता लगायें। हो सकता है पुराने मुख्य मंत्री के जमाने में अमरीकन कौंसिल जनरल का वहाँ का कार्यक्रम बना हो। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि अपनी सरकार से बिना पता लगाये ही वह किसी बिरोधी दल पर घनगल आरोप लगाये। यह कीचड़ उछालना बन्द होना चाहिए। चुनाव समाप्त हो गये। अब एक और बिरोधी दलों से अपील की जा रही है कि वह राष्ट्र के निर्माण में हिस्सा बटायें और साथ ही दूसरी ओर कमर के तीब्र धार करने की प्रक्रिया चल रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह प्रक्रिया बन्द होनी चाहिए।

मेरे रिकार्ड को सीमा रखने के लिए इस बात का सम्बन्ध कर रहा हूँ।

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1972-73— Contd.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Communications. Shri R. B. Paswan was on his legs. He may now continue his speech.

श्री राम जगत पस्वान (रोसेरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डाक तार प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र दरभंगा की चर्चा कर रहा था। उस प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में प्रथम से लेकर चतुर्थ श्रेणी तक के लिए प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। डाक तार विभाग के अन्तर्गत आवास की बहुत गम्भीर समस्या है। उस प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र के अन्तर्गत 82 एकड़ जमीन है। 30 एकड़ में मकान हैं, करीब 52 एकड़ जमीन दरभंगा प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में बेकार पड़ी हुई है। यदि तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था हो जाये तो दरभंगा डिवीजन के जो कर्मचारी हैं उनके आवास की समस्या हल हो जायेगी।

इसके साथ ही मैं सरकार से यह भी निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि अभी बहुत सी ऐसी जगहें हैं जहाँ पर डाक तार सेवा उपलब्ध ही नहीं है। बहुत दिनों से पब्लिक ट्रंक काल आफिस के लिए दरभंगा की जनता मांग कर रही है लेकिन अभी तक उसकी पूर्ति नहीं की गई है। बहुत से पंचायत क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जहाँ पोस्ट आफिस का अभाव है। मैं मंत्री महोदय को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि वह अपने सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को विनम्र दे दें कि जिस पंचायत क्षेत्र में अभी तक कोई पोस्ट आफिस स्थापित नहीं हुआ है वहाँ पोस्ट आफिस और पब्लिक ट्रंक काल आफिस की व्यवस्था की जाये।

इसी विभाग के अन्तर्गत ई० डी० स्टाफ है, जो पांच घंटे तक इगुटी करता है, लेकिन पांच घंटे इगुटी करने के बाद भी उन्हें जो तनखाह मिलती है वह बहुत ही असन्तोष-प्रद है। उन्हें उतनी ही तनखाह मिलती है जितनी से वह अपने घ्राप का पालन तो कर सकते हैं, लेकिन अपने बाल बच्चों को पालन पोषण करना इतनी तनखाह में असम्भव है। बार बार सरकार से मांग की गई कि उनकी स्थिति सुधारी जाए, उनकी स्थिति पर विचार किया जाए, परन्तु अभी तक ई० डी० स्टाफ की जो समस्याएँ हैं, वे हल नहीं हुई हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर जल्दी ध्यान दिया जाए।

13 hrs.

जिस तरह से रेलवे एक एक्टिव विभाग है उसी तरह पी० एण्ड टी० भी क्रियाशील विभाग है उसमें काम करने वाले जो कर्मचारी हैं, वे भी बहुत ज्यादा काम करते हैं, बहुत आनेस्टसी, बहुत सच्चाईपूर्वक जनता की सेवा करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि तृतीय श्रेणी के जो कर्मचारी हैं उनके वास्ते भी यूनिफार्म आदि की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

बहुत सी जगहों पर डाकघर किराये के मकान लेकर चलाये जा रहे हैं। कहीं दान स्वरूप मकान पी० एण्ड टी० को किसी आदमी ने दे दिया तो वहाँ डाक घर खोखला दिया गया। इस तरह के कई डाकघर हैं जिनमें न रोखनी की व्यवस्था है, न पानी की। वहाँ हजारों और लाखों का ट्रान्जिक्शन होता है लेकिन सीक्योरिटी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं होती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सभी डाकघरों में रोखनी, पानी और सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

डाक तार संस्था में उच्च वर्ग के कर्मचारियों और निम्न वर्ग के कर्मचारियों के

[श्री राय अग्रत पस्वान]

बीच हुमेसा बाई रहती है। इसके कलस्वरूप निम्न-खेती के कर्मचारियों को कभी-कभी धन्यास का शिकार हो जाना पड़ता है। दोनों के बीच समानता हो, बड़े कर्मचारियों को सहानुभूति निम्न खेती के कर्मचारियों के प्रति रहे, इस धोर भी मैं सरकार का ज्ञान बिलाना चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Y. P. Mandal .. He is not here.

Shri Tarun Gogoi He is also not here.

Shri Shiva Chandika Prasad . Not here.

मैं टैस्ट कर रहा हूँ कि भोजन जकरी है या नाचण जकरी है।

Shri Arjun Sethu .. Not here Shri Subodh Hansda .Not here.

वे सब भोजन जकरी समझते हैं नाचण के बजाय।

Shri Devendra Satpathy ..Not here. Shrimati Subhadra Joshi ..Not here Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar...Not here.

I am now going to the Opposition. Shri S. A. Muruganatham.

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM (Tirunelveli) rose—

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may start after Lunch.

We adjourn for lunch and re-assemble at 2 00 P.M.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at nine minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1972-73—
Contd

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS—Contd

*SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM (Tirunelveli) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, before I give my views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Communications, I would like to refer to the grave injustice being done to the greatest patriot of our country by the P & T Department failing to honour his memory by bringing out a commemorative stamp. In view of the fact that during September this year we will be having the hundredth birth-day of V O Chidambaram Pillai, it is all the more regrettable that the P & T Department refuse to appreciate the sentiments of the people demanding such a commemorative stamp. I raised this issue in the meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry and my suggestion was not accepted. In the meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry held on April 7, I was informed that the Advisory Committee had not agreed to the suggestion of bringing out a commemorative stamp honouring V. O Chidambaram Pillai.

During 1970-71 and 1971-72, commemorative stamps of eminent men of letters, artists, scientists pre-eminent and world-renowned statesmen and space heroes have been issued. I whole-heartedly welcome that. I am equally proud in saying that the Founder of Soviet Russia and the harbinger of Communism in the world, the great hero Lenin, has been honoured by the Department issuing a commemorative stamp.

V. O. Chidambaram Pillai stood against the mighty maritime power, the British imperialists, and sailed a ship with our national flag. He was sentenced for life twice. In the Coimbatore prison he was yoked to the mill-stone and he was made to break stones. His name is a household name in my State. His role in the freedom movement of the country is still green in the memory of his compatriots. I am surprised how the members of the Advisory Committee should be so ignorant about him as to refuse permission for issuing a commemorative stamp. By itself their ignorance is intolerable, but it is aggravated when a commemorative stamp has been issued honouring V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, who for his eloquence in favour of the British rulers at the time of Round Table Conference was "honoured" as Rt. Honourable. He showed no signs of hesitation in licking the British boots. It is strange that he has been honoured but not V. O. Chidambaram Pillai who aroused the entire South against Simon Commission. He waged on his own an ingenious war against the world's greatest maritime nation by sailing a ship of his own. The first Governor-General of our country, Shri C. Rajagopalachari, inaugurated the sailing of his ship. The Tamil Nadu leader of the ruling Congress here, Shri A. P. C. Veerabaghu, is running a college in the name and memory of V. O. Chidambaram Pillai in Tuticorin. In Tamil Nadu many buildings belonging to the local bodies and municipalities are named after him. Many Parks and roads bear his name. I am astonished to find that the members of the Advisory Committee and others at the helm of affairs are not familiar with the name of the hero of freedom movement in South. I think they are not acquainted with the history of freedom movement in our country.

As a Member of Parliament coming from this area, I have raised this issue twice. The V. O. C. Memorial Committee wanting to celebrate the Centenary of V. O. C. in a befitting manner has recommended

this step. The Tirunelveli District Committee of my Party has passed a resolution to this effect. The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly has passed a Resolution unanimously, sponsored by all sections of the House including the ruling party. In his reply to the popular leader of my Party, Shri Kalyanasundaram, the Minister of Communications, Shri Bahaguna, assured him that a commemorative stamp in memory of V. O. C. would be issued. To my consternation, I found in the meeting of the Consultative Committee that not only no action has been taken on this but the suggestion itself has not found favour with the Advisory Committee. I would urge upon the hon. Minister of Communications not to brush aside lightly the strong sentiments of the people of Tamil Nadu in this case. If this decision not to issue a commemorative stamp honouring V. O. C. is not changed, I would like to categorically inform the hon. Minister that there will be a mass agitation in Tamil Nadu in which the hon. Members belonging to the ruling Congress from Tamil Nadu, including the two hon. Ministers of the Government from Tamil Nadu, as also my hon. friends from the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam will join without any reservation. I would appeal to him to undo this injustice to the great patriot of India before his hundredth birth-day. I am sure the hon. Minister will be pricked by his own conscience and do the needful for issuing a V. O. C. commemorative stamp.

I would take this opportunity to mention that the Centenary of the founder of communist movement in South, Shri Singaravelu Chettiar also falls this year. He should be honoured by the P & T Department by issuing a commemorative stamp. I would request him to give his serious consideration to the issue of commemorative stamps honouring the patriot-poet-saint of Tamil Nadu, Subramania Bharati, Shri V. Kalynasundara Mudaliar, the eminent and popular labour leader and the savior of Tamil literature the great poet Bharati

[Shri S. A. Muruganantham]

Dasah—as his name indicates, he is following the footsteps of Subramania Bharati—and the one and only inimitable leader of workers and labour in Tamil Nadu, P. Jivanandam.

I have made a specific mention of the names of these leaders because the member of the Advisory Board are not aware of even the patriot like V. O. Chidambaram Pillai. It has become necessary for me to make this request to the hon. Minister by giving the names of people whose memory should be honoured by the nation by issuing commemorative stamps. Similarly, I would urge upon the Ministry not to forget equally notable patriots in other States who had made the country's freedom struggle as their own and to honour them with commemorative stamps. I am sure that the hon. Minister of Communications, with his initiative and drive, will look into my suggestions and implement them at the earliest.

Sir, I need not tell you that the P & T Department is a public utility department and it is highly improper to calculate frequently the profit and loss account of this Department. It is regrettable that the Department should lay down the condition of 25% minimum earning on the expenditure involved in opening a post office. This condition naturally impedes the progress in opening up backward rural areas for communications. It is claimed that many new post offices in thousands have been opened during the course of these years. but everybody will agree with me if I say that mainly urban areas have derived this advantage. To substantiate this, I will point that 8.4% of our villages get once in a week the mail, 12.8% villages get the post twice in a week; 24.8% villages get the letters thrice in a week. India lives in the villages said Gandhiji. This is the position obtaining after 25 years of independence. I would appeal to the hon. Minister of Communications that steps must be taken expeditiously to see that all

the villages in our country get the letters daily. I agree that this is a stupendous task. But your figures regarding opening of new post offices are also seriously wrong. In the year 1970-71 you have said that 4407 post offices have been opened and the total number of post offices in the country is 1,09,059. In 1971-72 it is claimed in the report that 3286 post offices have been opened. If this is true, then the total number of post offices in the country should be 1,12,345. But in the Annual report of the P & T Department for 1971-72 the total number of offices in the country as given as 1,09,823. It is clear that either 3286 post offices must not have been opened during 1971-72; if you had opened 3286 post offices, then the total should be 1,12,345. Or, the total of 1,09,823 has been wrongly given. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the correct position. I would also like to request him that the Reports of the Department should not be prepared in such a slipshod manner.

Coming to Telephones, it is an acknowledged fact that the Telephones contributes the largest share in the revenue of the P & T. Department. As compared to last year, the revenue is more by Rs. 4.04 crores in the year under Report. It is normally anticipated and also desired that this Department functions with speed and efficiency. For example, in Calcutta, the premier City in the country and also the hub of industries in our country, there is a system of "special", "General" and "Own your Own Telephone". I understand that 84000 applications for telephones are pending in Calcutta. Similar position obtains in Madras, Bombay and other large cities in our country. The stock reply for such large number of pending applications is that there is no cable and the telephone instruments are not available in sufficient quantity. On the one hand you say that the cable and telephone instruments are not available in sufficient quantity, but on the other, you are exporting them to foreign countries like Malaysia. It is axiomatic that the country's requirement must be given priority and

then only the export should be considered. When Doctors and Scientists inside the country are not getting telephones, it is strange that we should export it to foreign countries. It must be ensured that the people, whose services are daily needed by the common people, like Doctors etc. are given telephones without any further delay.

I would suggest the introduction of direct dialling system between important cities like Calcutta to Madras, and Calcutta to Bombay. I would refer here to the usual argument advanced by the Department for the losses in P & I Department. Any loss is explained away by saying that it is due to increase in Dearness Allowance to the staff and increase in wages to other workers. I would like to ask whether such losses could not be due to irregularities in the Department and also due to the mistakes of senior officers in the Department. I would like the day to come early when this Parliament would not tolerate the excuse of increase in wages and salaries to the staff and workers for the recurring losses in the Department.

In the Telephone Circles, you have got Advisory Committees and in such committees the local Members of Parliament do not find a place and some others get into them. For Example, on the Patna Telephone Advisory Committee, the local Member, Shri Ramavtar Shastri does not find a place, but some other Member is there. I would suggest that local members should be given precedence over the other members for representation on such Advisory Committees.

The total staff strength at the end of the year 1970-71 was 5,90,000, out of which about 2,00,000 are extra-departmental agents. An one-man committee has been appointed to go into the problems of these extra-departmental agents, who are doing voluminous work. But so far this committee has not submitted its report. I would like to know the reasons for the delay. Apart from the areas covered by train, air,

steamer etc by the P & T Department, till about 51% of the Area in our country is covered by the runners and carriers. It is really regrettable that even certain basic amenities are not being given to these runners and carriers whose number run into lakhs. In semi-urban centres and in rural areas, many postal forms are not available. They have also no powers to print them locally and make them available to the public. Similarly, when the sealing wax becomes scarce, they buy at an exorbitant price locally, but the reimbursement is not equal to the amount spent on buying sealing wax. This kind of problems must be looked into by the Department. When the question of giving some concessions to valuable scientific Journals and research Journals which come once in three months or so, in the Consultative Committee we were told that section 7(2) (vii) of the Act cannot be amended for this purpose. This procedure is followed from British traditions. When a question deserves sympathetic consideration, it must receive due attention.

In conclusion, I would wish to say that so far only 14,691 quarters have been constructed for the staff of the Department, I would suggest that cooperative societies must be encouraged so that they can construct more houses for the staff.

Though I have to say many others problems, as my time is up and in deference to the bell of the Deputy Speaker, I end my speech here.

श्री शिव बण्डिका (बाका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे कम्यूनिकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो बजट हाउस के सामने रखा है, उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। हम लोगों को खुशी है कि बहुत समय के बाद एक नौजवान कम्यूनिकेशन मिनिस्टर मिले हैं और हम लोग प्रार्थना करते हैं कि इन के समय में पोस्ट ऑफिस का काम कुछ ज्यादा ध्यान रहेगा। मैं कुछ बातों की ओर इनका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री चिब बण्डका]

सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि भागलपुर शहर बिहार का एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर है। वहाँ टेलीफोन भी है। लेकिन अभी तक जहाँ देहातों में भी आटोमेटिक टेलीफोन लग चुके हैं, भागलपुर में आटोमेटिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज नहीं बना है। इस के न होने के वहाँ के लोगों को काफी कठिनाई होती है। भागलपुर एक इण्डस्ट्रीयल शहर है। वहाँ के लोग बार-बार इस बात के लिये माँग कर रहे हैं, जमीन भी उपलब्ध है, मगर क्यों विकसित हो रही है, पता नहीं चलता है।

साथ ही साथ वहाँ टेलिक्स की माँग भी है। यह एक बिजनेस सेंटर है और वहाँ के लोग चाहते हैं कि उनकी टेलिक्स-सुविधा भी दी जाय ताकि वे बम्बई, कलकत्ता और अन्य बड़े शहरों से अपना कारोबार कर सकें।

हमारे सब-डिवीजन में बहुत से पोस्ट आफिस बहुत पहले के बने हुए हैं जबकि आबादी बहुत कम थी और लोग पोस्ट आफिस का फायदा उतना नहीं उठाते थे। 30-40 साल पहले के मुकाबले में आज काम काफी बढ़ गया है, इस लिये वहाँ के सब-डिवीजन पोस्ट-आफिस को जल्द से जल्द बढ़ाया जाय और उसका एक्सटेन्शन इस तरह से होना चाहिये कि लोगों को हर तरह की सुविधित मिले। साथ ही साथ स्टाफ-बर्खास्त कर भी प्रबन्ध किया जाय। केवल पोस्ट-आफिस खोल देने या बढ़ा देने से काम नहीं चलता, स्टाफ के रहने का इस्तेमाल न हो तो परेशानी बढ़ती है।

अब मैं लैटर बाक्स की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। लैटर बाक्स की बहुत ज्यादा कमी हो गई है। मैं बांका-देवघर सब-डिवीजन कांस्टीबुलन्सी से आता हूँ। जिस दिन मैं

मुनाब जीन कर देवघर बाबा के मन्दिर में गया तो वहाँ मैंने एक लैटर-बाक्स देखा, जिसका पैदा ही नहीं था। मैंने पूछा कि लैटर-बाक्स में पैदा ही नहीं है तो इसकी चिट्ठियाँ कहाँ जाती हैं। गया जल तो बाबा बंजनाथ के माथे पर चढ़ता है, तो फिर ये चिट्ठियाँ कहाँ जाती हैं। पोस्ट मास्टर ने कहा कि मैं तो बार बार कह रहा हूँ कि लैटर बाक्स बदो, लेकिन सुप्रीन्टेन्डेंट साहब नहीं सुनते। इस तरह ने थोड़ा धागे जाकर बाबा मन्दिर के आगे गली में एक पोस्ट आफिस है, वहाँ चिट्ठियाँ लेते हैं, रजिस्ट्री होती है, मनिफार्ड होता है, लेकिन वहाँ चिट्ठियाँ डालने के लिये लैटर बाक्स नहीं है। इस तरह की छोटी छोटी बातों पर सब-डिवीजनल आफिसर या अन्य छोटे-छोटे आफिसर ब्याल न करें तो कैसे काम चलेगा। यह कहते कहते एक बर्ष हो गया है कि देवघर में जहाँ लैटर बाक्स ज़रूरी है, वहाँ पर दिया जाय, लेकिन अभी तक काम नहीं हुआ है। उसके लिये फार्डर कहाँ दिया गया है, कौन देश में गया है, कुछ पता नहीं चलता है। मैं एक दिन दूण्डला स्टेशन पर चिट्ठी डालने गया, बार० एम० एस० का लैटर बाक्स देखा तो उस में ताला ही मालूम था, अब बताइये चिट्ठी कहाँ जायगी? ये सब छोटी-छोटी बातें हैं, जिनकी और मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इसके लिये उनके सामने सब समस्याएँ ला रहा हूँ।

नये-नये पोस्ट आफिसों की माँग बहुत ज्यादा हो रही है। पहले नियम था कि दो हजार आबादी पर पोस्ट आफिस होना और उसके अन्तर्गत बहुत से पोस्ट आफिस खुले भी, अब उनमें टेलीफोन आफिस की माँग हो रही है, मनिफार्ड वाले आफिस की माँग हो रही है, इन सब बावों पर ध्यान करके या तो कोई कमेटी बनाकर जांच कराई जाय,

जिसमें वहाँ के एम० पी० हो, एम० एम० ए० हों और वे लोग बैठकर देखें कि कहीं पर क्या होना चाहिये और उसके मुताबिक काम किया जाय ।

रोहिली एक छोटा-सा पोस्ट आफिस देखकर सब डिबीजन में है। वहाँ पोस्ट आफिस की अपनी जमीन है और वह 30 साल से पड़ी हुई है, लेकिन अभी तक पोस्ट आफिस नहीं बन पाया है और न उसका अप्रोपेडिंग हुआ है समझ है जमीन दूसरे भ्रादमी हथिया लेगे और पोस्ट आफिस बन नहीं पायेगा। इस लिये मैं इस तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, वह आपकी जमीन है, उस पर जल्द से जल्द पोस्ट आफिस खुलवाइये।

अब टेलीफोन की बात सुनिये एक टेलीफोन एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनाई गई थी और उसमें कुछ काम भी हुआ था। उस समय मैं जमशेदपुर से लोक-सभा का सदस्य था। जहाँ उस समय 700 भ्रादमियों की एप्लो-केशनज पेंडिंग थी, वेड साल के अन्तर इतना काम हुआ कि टेलीफोन लेने वाले नहीं रहे। कई अन्य जगहों पर भी एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने अच्छा काम किया है, लेकिन अब वह कमेटी ठप्प हो गई है। इसलिये मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप शीघ्र टेलीफोन एडवाइजरी कमेटी का संगठन करें।

एक्सप्रेस सेंटर के लिये लोगों को ज्यादा पैसा देना पड़ता है, लेकिन वह आखिरी चिट्ठी की तरह से ही पहुंचता है। इसके लिये स्पेशल पोस्टमैन होता है, लेकिन फिर भी हम लोगों को दिल्ली में पांच दिन के बाय पत्र मिलता है। हम नहीं समझते हैं कि ऐसा क्यों होता है। एक और कठिनाई यह है कि एक्सप्रेस सेंटर जिसके नाम से होता है,

उसको ही दिया जाता है। एम० पी० लोगों को कभी बाहर जाना होता है, कबो दूसरे जगहों में लगे रहना होता है, अब चिट्ठी लेने के लिये तो वह बैठा नहीं रहेगा। उसके घर में भ्रादमी है और कहता है कि हम रितीब कर लेंगे तो उसको दिया नहीं जाता सिवा देते हैं कि कोई लेने वाला नहीं है, इसलिये वापिस कर दिया जाय। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस समस्या की और आप ध्यान दें।

अंत में मैं इतना आग्रह करूँगा बहुत दिन पहले से हम ने यह भास की है कि हमारे मजदूर नेता प्रो० प्रभुल बारी साहब, जो गोली के घाट उतार दिये गये थे, मजदूरों के बहुत बड़े रहनुमा थे, बिहार के बहुत बड़े लीडर थे, उसका स्मारक टिकट निकाला जाय। आज 25 साल शहीद हुए उनको हो गए हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि इस साल या अगले साल उनके नाम पर स्टाम्प चालू करके न केवल बारी साहब का ही बल्कि बिहार प्रांत के मजदूरों का सम्मान कीजिये।

"SHRI J. M. GOWDER (Nilgiris) : Hon Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Communications, I would like to say a few words.

Sir, in the year 1970, the Telegraph Department has suffered a loss of Rs. 7 crores, which is more by Rs. 2.3 crores as compared to 1969. From the year 1962-63 to 1970-71 the total loss suffered by the Telegraph Department is Rs. 41.64 crores and the total loss suffered by the Postal Department is Rs. 39.28 crores. Every year, without fail, the Departments under this Ministry are suffering losses in crores of rupees. Here, it becomes pertinent to raise the question as to whether all these years, the varieties of postal charges,

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telegraph charges, telephone charges, the price of postal articles have been increased or not. During the course of last 8 years, these charges have been increased many times and they have gone up by 200, 300 times. Along with this increase, the losses incurred by this Department are also going up in the same proportion. What is the reason for this paradoxical situation?

It is strange that the pilferage of copper wire every year is invariably going up. In the year 1969-70, the pilferage of copper wire was of the value of Rs. 1.50 crores and in 1970-71 it has gone up to Rs. 2.44 crores. You can no doubt come to the conclusion that the ever-increasing losses in the Department are not due to the payment of enhanced rates of Dearness Allowance to the employees, or payment of bonus to workers but due to such recurring pilferages of postal articles running to crores of rupees. I would like to know what steps are being taken to reduce the impact of pilferage of copper wire and other postal articles on the total losses suffered by the Department.

On page 28 of the Annual Report of the P & T Department for 1970-71, under the head "Rural Delivery Staff Permanent", I see that their number of 56,501 in 1970 has gone down to 46,233 in 1971. I wonder what has happened to 46,233 people in one year. On page 29 of the same Report, the total number of runners in 1971 is 3,62,505. Should they be allowed to run for their livelihood even after 25 years of independence? I would like to know what facilities like cycles or scooters are being given to these runners. When we tom-tom that the country has made great strides, I think we should ensure such minimum amenities to these runners working in remote corners of our country.

It is inexplicable to me that the number of letter boxes which was 1,81,717 in 1970 should have gone down to 1,81,618 in 1971. When we say that more postal facilities should be given in rural areas,

why should the number of letter boxes go down like this? In Tamil Nadu, for instance, in 1970 the number of letter boxes and post offices were 27,605 and 8,232 respectively. But in the year 1971 also, the number of letter boxes in Tamil Nadu has gone down to 27,138 and the post offices increased slightly to 8268. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether this is the progress we have made in increasing the communication facilities in our country.

It is common knowledge that the P & T Department is a public utility concern and not in any case a profit-motivated organisation. But I find that the money-orders and such other postal forms are printed only in English and Hindi. How do you expect the people living in non-Hindi speaking rural areas to fill up these forms when they do not know English or Hindi? Is this the kind of service rendered by a public utility organisation. Unless these forms like the Money-order forms are printed in the regional languages also, the people are not going to be helped by the P & T Department. In this very house, the previous Minister of Communications gave an assurance that the Money order forms would be printed in the regional languages also. I don't think that here I will be misconstrued as advocating the cause of regional languages. I am only expressing the difficulties of the people living in different non-Hindi speaking regions. If by next year the M.O. forms and other postal forms are not printed in regional languages, then I may be compelled to indulge in some unpleasant activity inside this House by bringing such forms like M. O. printed only in English and Hindi.

On page 36 of the P & T Department's Annual Report, 1970-71, you will see, Sir that as on 1-1-71 there were 465 class I permanent officers, out of which only 1% belonged to Scheduled Cast. In Class II the percentage of scheduled caste is nil and in Class III, it is 11.3%. But in Class IV (sweepers), their percentage is 89.6%, as if in such a vast department the scheduled

castes could only find the job of sweepers and nothing else. But under temporary Class I category, you have got 4 Scheduled Castes and 2 Scheduled Tribes, who do not have any representation in the permanent category. If you could find at least 4 and 2 belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the temporary Class I category it would have been in the fitness of things that they had been made permanent. I will not also be able to appreciate the usual argument that the Department could not find suitable qualified people for Class I and Class II posts. I am constrained to surmise that this is the interest being shown by this Ministry in the progress and welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. If they are destined to be sweepers and scavengers, I do not know how we are going to establish an egalitarian society in our Country. Socialistic society will also be a far distant goal to achieve.

Under Demands No. 87, 88 and 89, the savings have been attributed to non-filling of certain vacant posts. I would like to know whether the Department could not find suitably qualified candidates for these posts. When the educated unemployment is on the increase, even this answer will fall to the ground, I personally feel that the original estimates under these Demands have been wrongly prepared and when the revised estimates showed a saving this reason has been advanced. Otherwise, what could be the reason for non-filling of vacant posts under these Demands?

Here I would like to bring to your notice how this House is presented with Reports and Documents prepared in a slipshod manner. On page 31 of Demand No. 89, I found that the estimated number of posts were going down from 1971 to 1972 and from 1972 to 1973. I was curious to know how this happened. I started totalling the columns under 1971, 1972 and 1973. I found that under column 1971, instead of 1648, 2060 has been given and under column 1972, 1776 has to be given instead of

2054. I would like to know from the Minister how such silly totalling mistakes can occur when important Demands are presented to this House.

I would like to suggest that some parity of scales of pay should be maintained between the R. M. S. employees and the P & T employees. It is a sorry state of affairs that the R. M. S. employees do not have retiring rooms even now. There is also reference to the Holiday Homes in the Annual Report. I found that the Department has got holiday homes in Mount Abu, Mussoori, Pachmarhi, Puri, Simla and there is not even a single holiday home in the South. It looks as though the P & T employees in the South do not want to take holidays. The Nilgiris, which is known as the Queen of Hill Stations even from the days of British rule, has no P & T Holiday Home. This graphically shows how the interests of South are cared for by the Department. I would suggest that a Holiday Home must be constructed for the P & T employees in the South at the Nilgiris which continues to be the Queen of Hill Stations and which is as good as Simla or Mount Abu in the North.

My hon. colleague, Shri Muruganatham, referred to the grave injustice being done to the greatest patriot of South, Shri V. O. Chidambaram Pillai. I am sure he must have by now come to know the value of the link which his Party has with the Ruling Congress Party. This is another glaring example of how even the patriots of South, who were the valiant participants in our Freedom Movement, do not get a fair chance from the Department.

Before I conclude, I would like to point out the hardships faced by the employees working in hill stations. They are finding it extremely difficult to get accommodation. In the matter of accommodation they should not be put on par with the employees in the plains. In the plains they can somehow manage to get accommodation,

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but it is not so easy in the hill stations. I would urge upon the Minister that he should pay special attention to the problems of employees in hill stations and allot special funds for the construction of government accommodation for them.

I would also request him to see that in future the Annual Reports are prepared with a little more care and caution. In the end, I would say that when in future the Department formulates schemes, it should pay attention to the needs of South also. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to remember South in the scheme of his Ministry.

श्री नाथुराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय संचार मंत्री महोदय ने संचार विभाग की जो मांगें प्रस्तुत की हैं, मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ।

डाक तार विभाग देश के काम में बहुत बड़ा हाथ बटाता है। चाहे युद्ध का समय हो या शान्ति का समय हो डाक के कर्मचारी हर समय देश की सेवा के लिए तत्पर रहते हैं। हम सदियों में लिहाफ में अपने घर में सोते हैं तो डाकखाने वाला तार लेकर हमारा दरवाजा खटखटाता है। चाहे सू चलती हो, या सर्दी हो, लेकिन वह मौसम की परवाह न करते हुए देश की सेवा और जनता की सेवा करने के लिए तत्पर रहता है। लेकिन विभाग उन कर्मचारियों के प्रति किसना उदार है, इस पर हमें सोचना पड़ेगा।

जो कर्मचारी तृतीय श्रेणी, चतुर्थ श्रेणी के हैं, जैसे पोस्टमैन हैं, बाईं बाय, मैकेनिक आदि कर्मचारी हैं उनको कभी बर्बाद भी टाइम से नहीं मिल पाती है। सदियों में उनको ठंडे कबड़े मिलते हैं, उनको जर्सी

आदि मिल जाए, इसके लिए भारी परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डाकखाने में दो शूटींग चलती हैं, एक तो बाकू लोग दिन में काम करते हैं, दूसरे छह बजे से डाकखाने आते हैं, मेल छाटकर या तार देने के लिए काम करना पड़ता है। यहाँ तक कि कभी कभी ऐसा होता है कि पोस्टमैन जब घर पहुँचता है तो रात हो जाती है। जब सुबह होती है तो उसके बच्चे सोये रहते हैं तब वह घर से निकल जाता है और शाम की हिसाब लगाकर 6-7 बजे जब घर पहुँचता है तो बच्चे सो जाते हैं। उसके बच्चे उसको देख भी नहीं पाते हैं, न उन्हें मालूम ही रहता है कि वह कहाँ गया है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि डाक तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं किया जाता है। जैसे हवाई जहाज वाले इतनी बड़ी तनख्वाहों की मांग करते हैं, किन्तु डाकखाने वालों के लिए मेडिकल प्रलाउस वगैरह की भी व्यवस्था नहीं है। उनके घर जाने तक और उनके घर से निकलने के समय अस्पताल बन्द हो जाते हैं, इस तरह उनको मेडिकल की कोई फ़सिलिटी नहीं मिलती है। सरकार की तरफ से किसी भी डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर पर इस प्रकार के अस्पताल उनके लिए नहीं हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि मन्त्री महोदय टेलीफोन और डाक तार के लिए जहाँ पर डिस्ट्रिक्ट या डिबीजनल हेडक्वार्टर है कम से कम वहाँ उन लोगों के ट्रीटमेंट के लिए दवाखाना खोलें।

इसके साथ ही उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई लिखाई के लिए भी सुविधा होनी चाहिए

ताकि वह अपने बच्चों को पढ़ा सकें। डाकखाने वालों को कितनी तनख्वाह मिलती है? यह आप जानते हैं, वह उनकी दूसरी आवश्यकताओं के लिए भी पूरी नहीं है। फ्रांसी में 42 क्वार्टरों के लिए दो साल पहले मंजूरी दी गई थी, लेकिन पता नहीं आपके भ्रफसर क्या करते हैं, दो साल से एक भी क्वार्टर अभी नहीं बना। टेलीफोन वालों के लिए वहां पर क्वार्टर बनाए गए हैं, लेकिन छह साल से वहां पानी नहीं पहुँचा है। छह बजे सुबह जब उनको झूटी पर जाना पड़ता है तो उनके लिए भी पानी का इंतजाम नहीं है। मैंने खुद अपनी आँखों से देखा है कि उनको कितनी कठिनाई है।

इसके बाद मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे स्टेशनों पर वहाँ जो थर्ड क्लास का मुसाफिरखाना है उसमें जो पेशाबघर बने हुए हैं, वही पर धार० एम० एस० के लोगो को भी जाना पड़ता है। उनको तमाम चीजों को छोड़कर जाना पड़ता है। जो बाबू पुराने हैं वह तो कुछ जिम्मेदारी समझते हैं, लेकिन आजकल के पढ़े लिखे वह महसूस नहीं करते हैं। तो कम से कम इसकी धोर ध्यान देना चाहिए और धार० एम० एस० के स्टाफ के लिए भ्रलग लेबेटरी, बाथ रूम बनाया जाना चाहिये।

इसके साथ ही तीसरी बात यह है कि बम्बई से डाकगाड़ी आती है नई दिल्ली को और वहाँ से जो स्टाफ आता है उस स्टाफ को कश्मीरी गेट पर कुछ जगह दे दी है, लेकिन वहाँ से कश्मीरी गेट जाने का आप हो खया देते हैं और उससे टैक्सी वाले मांगते हैं 6 रुपये। उसको टाइम से गाड़ी में खीटना पड़ता है, इसलिए वह खाना भी नहीं खा पाते। इसलिए मैं बार बार मांग करता हूँ कि आप नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर

धार० एम० एस० के लोगो के लिए एक विश्राम गृह जकर बनाना चाहिये। जो देन की इतनी बड़ी सेवा करते हैं उनके लिये भवश्य सुविधाएं देनी चाहिये। इस लिये नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर धार० एम० एस० कर्मचारियों के लिए एक शौचालय भी बनाना बहुत जरूरी है।

देहातों में पोस्ट आफिस आप खोलते हैं, उनको खुले हुए पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह साल हो गये हैं, लेकिन किसी भी कर्मचारी को आपने अभी परमेनेंट नहीं बनाया है। कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि देहातों में कई डाकखाने हैं जो घाटे में चलते हैं। ग्राम पंचायत के लोग कुछ पैसा जमा कर देते हैं उसके लिये। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सरकार किस तरह से काम करती है। एक तरफ तो वह कहती है कि हम जन-कल्याण के लिये डाकखाने खोल रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ जनता घाटा पूरा करती है। कभी-कभी मेहरबानी करके सरकार को भी उस को सन्निडाइज करना चाहिए और थोड़े बहुत घाटे को बर्दाश्त करना चाहिए। सरकार को चाहिये कि जो ग्राम आफिसें पांच साल तक चल चुके हैं उन्हें परमेनेंट कर दें।

हमारा जो बुन्देलखण्ड का हिस्सा है वह वास्तव में एक डकैत एरिया है। मैंने पिछले साल मांग की थी कि हर पुलिस स्टेशन को डाकखाने से टेलिफोन और तार से जोड़ दिया जाए। लेकिन सरकार ने क्या किया कि फोनोग्राम सिस्टम कर दिया। वह डाकू एरिया है, कोई धाने जाने के साधन नहीं है। अगर कोई घटना हो जाय और तार देना हो तो वह पहले डाकखाने आता है फोनोग्राम से। अब एस० पी० के बंगले को या कलेक्टर के बंगले को कौन खबर पहुँचावेगा? कोई उसको भेजने वाला नहीं

[श्री नाथूराम ग्रहिरवार]

है। दो-दो दिन हो जाते हैं। डकैती पड़ जाती है लेकिन कोई सुनने वाला नहीं होता है। इसलिए सीधे टेलिफोन की सुविधा होनी चाहिए ताकि लोग ए० पी० और कलेक्टर के बगले को सीधे टेलिफोन कर सकें।

हमारे जिले में पृथ्वीपुर, खरगापुर लक्ष्मीरा और फनेरा में फोनोग्राम सिस्टम है। वहाँ पर डबल लाइन करके पी० सी० ओ० खोल दिए जाये। वहाँ के लोग प्राइवेट कनेक्शन लेने के लिए तैयार है। आप 25 आवेदनियों की मांग करते हैं, 30 आवेदनियों की इन्वॉयस्टे पड़ी हुई है, लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। इसी प्रकार से मेरा जिला छतरपुर है। वहाँ पर बाच आफिस से सब-आफिस खोलने के लिए लोग काफी दिनों से मांग कर रहे हैं। वहाँ काफी आमदनी है, बिजनेस अच्छा चलता है, लेकिन तीन साल से मामला घटका हुआ है, कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। यह बहुत छोटी-छोटी बातें हैं जिनको सरकार को सोचना चाहिए और जनता के हित की बातें सोच कर काम करना चाहिए।

जब कभी हम दिल्ली में डायल करके सखनऊ मिलते हैं, आगरा मिलते हैं तो फौरन मिल जाता है और हम लोग बात कर लेते हैं। भोपाल भी एक प्रदेश की राजधानी है। हम घाठ-घाठ घण्टे बँटे रहते हैं लेकिन ट्रक काल का कनेक्शन नहीं मिलता। हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर ट्रक काल करने के लिए बँटे रहे लेकिन कनेक्शन जल्दी नहीं मिला। या तो इधर से नहीं मिलता या उधर से नहीं मिलता। एक दिन मैं भी टेलिफोन करने के लिये 11 बजे तक रात में बैठा रहा, हार कर सोना पड़ा क्योंकि

कनेक्शन नहीं मिला। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हर प्रदेश की राजधानी को डाइरेक्ट डायलिंग सिस्टम से दिल्ली से जोड़ा जाये।

इसके बाद मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय के विभाग में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के कर्मचारी बहुत कम आते हैं। उनको लेते भी हैं तो डाकिया वगैरह बना देते हैं। बाबू लोग बहुत कम आते हैं। जहाँ भी उनके प्रमोशन का सवाल आता है वहाँ आप रिजर्वेशन खत्म कर देते हैं। कोई क्लर्क अगर प्रमोशन पाने के लिये इंस्पेक्टर या अकाउंटेंट ग्रेड में जाना चाहिये तो आप उसको सेलेक्शन गेड कर देते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों के लिये प्रमोशन में भी रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिये ताकि वह ऊँची पोस्टो पर भी पहुँच पाये। डाइरेक्ट प्रमोशन तो बहुत कम होते हैं। इसलिये शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोगों के साथ आप को इंसाफ करना चाहिये।

मैं बराबर इस बात की माँग करता रहा हूँ कि टीकमगढ़ और भोपाल को टेलिफोन से जोड़ दिया जाए। ललितपुर भीसी से 36 मील है। ललितपुर और भोपाल को जोड़ा जा सकता है लेकिन इस 36 मील का टीकमगढ़ और ललितपुर के बीच में टेलिफोन कनेक्शन न होने से कोई सीधे भोपाल से बात नहीं कर सकता। अगर हम भोपाल को टेलिफोन करना चाहें तो उसमें बहुत समय लगता है। हम बससे जाकर जितनी देर में भोपाल से बात करके लौट आते हैं उतनी देर में भोपाल का कनेक्शन नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए इसको जल्दी से जल्दी टेलिफोन से जोड़ा जाए।

इन खर्चों के साथ मैं आपकी भागों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री कूलचन्द्र वर्मा (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम आप संचार विभाग की भागों पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। जहाँ तक इस विभाग के कार्यालय का सवाल है, वह अपने आप में बड़ा व्यापक है। इसका सम्बन्ध देश के हर नागरिक से होता है, चाहे वह कुटिया में रहने वाला हो या राजमहल में रहने वाला हो, चाहे नगर का रहने वाला हो चाहे गाँव का रहने वाला हो। इतना ही नहीं, इस भौतिक युग में इस विभाग का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत से भी बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सम्बन्ध होता है। इस लिए इस विभाग की देश के प्रति बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। अतः इस विभाग को पूरी क्षमता और प्रामाणिकता के साथ अपनी जिम्मेदारी पूरी करनी चाहिये।

अभी मेरे पूर्व कृता ने कहा कि जो मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी भोपाल है उसका दिल्ली से मोबा सम्पर्क टेलिफोन से नहीं है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि मध्य प्रदेश बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है। वहाँ की आबादी में एक तिहाई भाग हरिजन और आदिवासी लोगों का है। वहाँ पर छः जिले तो ऐसे हैं जो रेल को छू भी नहीं पाये हैं, वहाँ रेल पहुँच नहीं पाई है, टेलिफोन और डाक तार विभाग का तो कहना ही क्या है। उदाहरण के लिए मैं बतलाना चाहूँगा कि गुजरात, पंजाब, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, बम्बई, राजस्थान, हिमाचल प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, जम्मू-काश्मीर आदि सभी राज्यों की राजधानियों का दिल्ली से डाइरेक्ट डायालिग सिस्टम है, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी भोपाल से नहीं है और यह गुरस्त होना चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं मन्त्री महोदय को याद दिलाता चाहता

हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश के महामहिम राज्यपाल पिछले दिन प्रधान मन्त्री से एक बहुत जरूरी बात करना चाहते थे, लेकिन 12 घंटे तक लाइन नहीं मिली। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में श्री बहुगुणा को चिट्ठी भी लिखी थी, लेकिन मुझे मालूम नहीं कि इसके सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने क्या जवाब दिया है।

इसी प्रकार इंदौर मध्य प्रदेश का एक औद्योगिक और प्रगतिशील नगर है। उसका भी सम्बन्ध सीधे टेलिफोन व्यवस्था से देश के अन्य बड़े भागों से नहीं है। बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास, कानपुर, नागपुर आदि किसी भी नगर से उसका डाइरेक्ट डायालिग सिस्टम से सम्बन्ध नहीं है। मुझे अभी पता लगा है कि सरकार इंदौर का सम्बन्ध बम्बई से माइक्रोवेव सिस्टम के द्वारा जोड़ रही है। यह बहुत खुशी की बात है। साथ साथ मैं चाहता हूँ कि इंदौर का जो अन्य बड़े शहर हैं उनसे भी सीधा सम्बन्ध हो जाए। जहाँ तक इंदौर में टेलिफोन लाइन को लगाने का सवाल है, यदि आप पिछले दिनों का लेखा जोखा उठा कर देखें तो हमें पता लगेगा एक महीने में 10-15 दिन बन्द रहती है। इस लिये जब तक माइक्रोवेव सिस्टम चालू नहीं होता तब तक कोई वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। अगर आप उसको डबल लाइन बनाने की व्यवस्था कर सकें तो बड़ी करें जिससे नागरिकों, व्यापारियों और शासन अधिकारियों की जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं वह दूर हो सकें।

पिछले वर्ष 1970-71 में 245 नये टेलिफोन एक्सचेंज खोले गए। लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश में केवल दो एक्सचेंज खोले गए। जहाँ तक मध्य प्रदेश का सवाल है, इन दो टेलिफोन एक्सचेंज से केवल 75 कनेक्शन देने की क्षमता है, लेकिन आंध्र जैसे छोटे

[श्री कूलचन्ध बर्मा]

प्राप्त में 17 टेलिफोन एक्सचेंज खोले गए और उनकी क्षमता 395 कनेक्शन देने की है, बिहार में 22 टेलिफोन एक्सचेंज खोले गये और उनके टेलिफोन देने की क्षमता 910 है। इसी प्रकार महाराष्ट्र में 16 टेलिफोन एक्सचेंज खोले गये और उनकी टेलिफोन देने की क्षमता 550 है। इससे साफ साफ लगता है कि संचार विभाग के अधिकारी जानबूझ कर मध्य प्रदेश की उपेक्षा करते हैं। मुझे इस बात का बड़ा दुःख है। यदि मध्य प्रदेश से भी कोई कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर केन्द्र में होता तो मध्य प्रदेश की यह दुर्दशा न होती। जो हमारे स्टेट मिनिस्टर यहां पर हैं, मुझे नहीं मालूम क्यों वह यहां कुछ नहीं कर पाते हैं। यह बात तो श्री बहुगुणा ही जानें कि वह उनके सामने बोल पाते हैं या नहीं।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर) : उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने लगाए गये जहां से संचार मन्त्री पाते हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : यह सही है कि उसके साथ भी भेदभाव बरता जाता है।

श्री कूलचन्ध बर्मा : यही हालत सार्वजनिक टेलिफोनों की है। राजस्थान में, जो मध्य प्रदेश से क्षेत्रफल में छोटा है 746 सार्वजनिक टेलिफोन हैं, जब कि मध्य प्रदेश में केवल 166 हैं। महाराष्ट्र में 700 सार्वजनिक टेलिफोन हैं, मैसूर में 555 हैं। पिछले वर्ष आई० आई० टी०, बंगलौर से एक सर्वेक्षण दल नया टेलिफोन कारखाना खोलने के सम्बन्ध में उज्जैन और देवास के बारे पर पंचादाया। वहां पर इस बात का पता लगाने के लिए कि नया कारखाना खोलने के लिए वह एक उपयुक्त स्थान है

या नहीं, वहां पर बिजली और राई-मैटेरियल मिल सकता है या नहीं। जब उन्होंने उज्जैन में जाकर उस स्थान को देखा तो बड़े प्रभावित हुए। उन्होंने कहा कि यह स्थान टेलिफोन कारखाना खोलने के लिए बहुत ही उपयुक्त है क्योंकि उज्जैन रेलवे जंक्शन है और वहां पर जो प्राथमिक वस्तुएं जरूरी होती हैं टेलिफोन कारखाना खोलने के लिए वह सभी विद्यमान हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक उनका कोई निर्णय हुआ है या नहीं। वह इसको बतलाने का कष्ट करें।

15 hrs.

संचार विभाग ने अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि 1973 में एक स्थिर कारखाना देश के अन्दर स्थापित किया जाएगा। मध्य प्रदेश एक पिछड़ा हुआ प्रांत है। जहां की अधिकांश आबादी हरिजन और आदिवासियों की है। वहां पर बेकारी भी बहुत अधिक है। संचार विभाग ने अपना कोई कारखाना अभी तक वहां स्थापित नहीं किया है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ, इंदौर, उज्जैन, देवास, रतलाम, मन्डलौर आदि स्थानों में से किसी एक स्थान पर यदि यह कारखाना स्थापित कर दिया जाए तो इससे वहां के लोगों को रोजगार भी मिलेगा और साथ ही साथ इस पिछड़े हुए प्रांत के लोगों को घाये बढ़ने का अवसर भी मिलेगा और राष्ट्रीय प्रगति के कार्यों में वे अपना हाथ बटा सकेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will continue.

Now we take up the discussion under Rule 193.

DISCUSSION RE. SITUATION ARISING
OUT OF ESCALATION OF U. S.
BOMBING OF HANOI

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we take up the Discussion under Rule 193. Shri H. N. Mukerjee to raise a discussion on the massive escalation of the United States bombing of Hanoi and other parts of Vietnam.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I have given a written notice for suspension of Rule under Rule 338 and substitution of the Rule 193 discussion, which means nothing at all in fact, considering the gravity of the situation; I have given a substitute motion which should be placed before the House for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have your letter before me. Under Rule 388 even for moving the motion to suspend the rule, you require my consent, my permission; and that consent, even for moving, has to be given on a certain basis.

Firstly, you have moved for the suspension of Rule 193 for the time being. You suspend Rule 193. What comes next is a vacuum. Rule 184 does not permit you to move a motion. You have got to give notice of that to the Secretary in advance and, therefore, by suspending Rule 193, Rule 184 does not automatically apply.

Further to that, you had already given a motion under Rule 184 which, I am told, was considered by the Speaker who has not allowed it. This was also discussed in the forenoon discussion, and the House had agreed that the discussion should be under Rule 193. I am sorry, I cannot accept your submission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The moment Rule 193 is suspended, I have given on the same piece of paper a substantive motion under Rule 184. There is no vacuum. In fact, if you so desire, and you will appreciate the gravity of the situation...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please don't make a speech. I do appreciate the gravity.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That may be put before the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot do that. Under Rule 184, notice of the motion should be given in writing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have already given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But it was disallowed. You had given the same motion before. It was considered by the Speaker and it was disallowed. It was discussed in the House in the forenoon, and the House agreed that it should be under Rule 193. Therefore, the question cannot be raised now.

Shri Mukerjee.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU : I regret to mention that what you are stating is not correct. You will realise that this is a recent development and a different subject. About the motion for suspension of Rules, I have given it in a piece of paper a motion under Rule 184. How is it that it is not receiving your consideration ? What is the objection ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This was considered by the Speaker.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU : There was no mention before the House in the morning.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You had given before, in writing, a motion under Rule 184, and that has been disallowed and disposed of by the House.....(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is different context altogether. I am afraid you are not abiding by the Rules of Procedure. I suggest that this be put before the House to decide whether this discussion should be taken up under Rule 184 as a

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

motion or it should be talked out under Rule 193 which is nothing at all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House has already decided it in the forenoon

Shri Mukerjee

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
(Patna) rose

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Order please

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I know the Foreign Minister is very reluctant to pass a resolution. I know their political attitude, but the Chair should not side with the Government

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY
(Nizamabad) : This is very unfair

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU What is the harm in having a resolution ? Let something concrete go before the world that this Parliament has adopted a unanimous resolution condemning US action and the escalation of bombing of Hanoi why is it that you want to stop that ? Why is it that the Foreign Minister is not supporting us in this matter ?

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr H N Mukerjee

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East) Mr. Deputy—Speaker, Sir, this morning, the whole House, in almost every section of it, was seized with anger and indignation at the ghastly American action in Vietnam and I feel personally privileged to have this opportunity of starting the discussion on this subject. But would like to add, Sir, that this House in its wisdom, I hope, would decide when we have finished our discussion that there should be something more positive than a mere discussion which might appear some what theoretical in regard to this subject and a decision in regard to a unanimous resolution by the House, which, by the

morning's temper appears to be very likely, is something which I commend to everybody in this Assembly

Sir, President Nixon has been bragging lately that with China alongside him, he has the future of the world in his hands. I know, Sir, and the world knows that like the dream of the "American century," this latest dream of the pettifogger in White House with putrid policies and performances which stand condemned before the bar of history will vanish into thin air

As sure as the sun will rise tomorrow the radiant and stupendous fight for the liberation of Vietnam will triumph, come all the battalions and brigades and blackguardries of all the imperialists in the world against her Sir I feel that India's voice must rise loud clear, in condemnation of the mad-dog employment by American imperialists of the largest ever air and naval armada in a senseless vendutta against the people of Vietnam

In the last 48 hours the port of Haiphong in North Vietnam has been subjected to the heaviest bombing attacks in history, Added on to the My Lai and other unspeakable mass atrocities with which mankind is familiar, Nixon's record is that of what the valiant Vietnamese called him, 'the most heinous war criminal of our times'

Sir, if by brandishments and political or economic bribes to Peking, the American imperialists imagine that they can bail themselves out of their predicament in South-East Asia, they are living in a fool's paradise

Their much-advertised million strong army of puppets in South Vietnam has nearly vanished The vile and hypocritical talk of Vietnamisation and phased withdrawal of United States troops has been shown up to be the perfidy which if always has been and they are driven today to the enormity that this House, this country and the entire world unhesitatingly condemn.

According to a recent estimate in *Pravda* which I found quoted in the *Round-table*, in an article written by a professor of Jawaharlal Nehru University, Dr. Vishal Singh, over 5.8 million civilians have been killed, maimed or left homeless during the period of the Vietnamese war. Some 7 million tonnes of bombs and artillery shells have been used by the Americans during the last 7 years.

This exceeds the tonnage of bombs dropped by America against the Fascist powers during the second world war. At the end of last year, the use of 6,800 kilogram bombs came to light. It was described by the United States military men in Vietnam, I am quoting their words, "the next best thing to a Nuke." "Nuke" is the American word for a nuclear bomb. The next best thing to a Nuke, nuclear bomb, is a 6,800 kilogram bomb.

It is so devastating that it can kill everything within a radius of 3270 feet. Let us recall, because we belong to that fundamental fraternity of Afro-Asian peoples, that the atom bomb was hurled on Japan, that the United States imperialists practised bacteriological warfare in Korea and chemical warfare in Viet Nam. All these happened in the case of coloured peoples like ours. And let these white barbarians remember that if they do not mend their ways, they would be hurled out of history by upheavals beside which the Russian and the Chinese revolutions would look like a tea party.

The Viet Nam question moved us so deeply, and this morning, the atmosphere in this House, as one saw the scenes here in this House, was one which moved us deeply, because it cannot be isolated from the anti colonial upsurge of people everywhere. It is a fight for freedom against the last vestiges of colonialism in Asia. It is a struggle by a small nation of poor people who have shown tremendous guts and humbled the world's mightiest power.

We find that in so far as the fighting is concerned, the Provisional Revolution-

ary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, during its discussion with the American representatives in Paris laid down some very clear and specific terms on which a settlement could surely and honourably have been arrived at. They had said; and I am quoting their words; on the 2nd February, their statement was made

"The United States Government must set a specific terminal date for the complete withdrawal of all US troops, officers, military personnel, weapons and war materials and those of other foreign countries in the United States camp, without posing any conditions whatsoever. This specific terminal date will also be the date for the release of all military men of their parties and of the civilians captured in the war including the United States pilots captured in North Viet Nam. And the Viet Nam people further demand that the machinery of oppression built by the United States in South Viet Nam be disbanded completely and its head, the so-called president of the Saigon puppet administration be packed off."

Those are the two demands, absolutely clear, cogent, lucid and demands on which there could hardly be any difference of opinion. But the Americans have decided not to accept them but on the contrary to show how far they can go by way of barbarity.

The people of Viet Nam have shown their courage and determination in an epic struggle which will ever be remembered in the annals of man. That is exactly why we know that the world's peoples whether in the Soviet Union or in the Socialist countries or the peoples of India have rallied round the banner of Viet Nam, and that is why today in our parliament we saw scenes in the morning when everybody, almost everybody excluding

[Shri H.N. Mukerjee]

one or two people perhaps in this House, felt that something so utterly black-guardedly had been done by the imperialists in Viet Nam that India should do something about it.

I feel that India has a special duty and responsibility, because India is Chairman of the International control Commission and India along with Canada and Poland has a very special responsibility to move in this matter. I do not know what Government would say. I know that the other day, the External Affairs Minister had made a statement in regard to accelerated bombing of Viet Nam and expressed the sorrow of our country in regard to that. But a great deal more is demanded. Why is it that we do not know more about what the International Control Commission of which India is Chairman has been doing in this regard? What have we done in order to move the Security Council? Have we approached the chairman of the Geneva Conference so that we can move in this matter more effectively?

What are the exact steps which India has taken? In the mean time, as today's morning's papers were read by every one of us, we felt that the first thing to be done—I do not know if Sardar Swaran Singh has done it; I shall be very happy if he tells me that he has done it—was to summon the US Ambassador to South Block, just as Moscow has done in regard to the US Ambassador in the Soviet Union, and to tell him to convey to his Government India's condemnation of the kind of incident which is being perpetrated by the Nixon Gang.

In our own interest also, India must move closer and identify herself with the just struggle of the people of Vietnam. And that is why the long-overdue step of fully recognising the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam should be taken, and we should establish full diplomatic relations. I do not see my hon. friend, Shri Dinesh Singh,

here, but we know how Madame Binh came to this country, how a certain kind of *faux pas* was committed by our External Affairs Ministry because they did not quite know what to do about it. But surely their eyes must have been opened by the concatenation of events since that incident, and we should do something here and now. I hope the External Affairs Minister is in a position to tell us, if not today, then tomorrow or the day after, that India shall give full diplomatic recognition to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

I do not wish to go on adding to the same theme because it is a theme shared by everybody in this house bar a few puerile exceptions. I say, let us do something honest and positive about it. That is why my desire is—and I commend it to the House that we try to proclaim to the world, preferably by means of a Resolution, which by waiving the rules we can easily manage to accept if Government comes forward to suggest waiving of the rules, I am sure the House would not have any objection, to have a Resolution,—and by a Resolution and by other means, we condemn entirely and unequivocally the latest American enormity, and send our greetings and good wishes to the wonderful and heroic fighting people of that region.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore):
With your permission, I may just inform the House that news has just come that thousands of people have been killed in Hanoi and Haiphong.

DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA (Bhopal): I rise to join in the condemnation of the barbarous, dirty war of America against the people of Vietnam. This is the only word to use, and there are reasons for it. It will be remembered that it was in April 1968, four years back, that President Johnson announced that bombing north of the 17th parallel would stop. But now we find four years later that not only has bombing been resumed, but has been resumed

in a bigger way. There is greater intensity in it. Just now we were informed that so many civilians have been killed. No information is needed. This morning, we come to know that large scale bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong had started. The bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong was entirely concentrated on the civilian people. If the American think they can make the people of North Vietnam succumb and so dissuade them from helping the People's Liberation Army, they are sadly mistaken. It is not only North Vietnam, but the sympathies of free peoples throughout the world are with the valiant people who are fighting against the stooges of the USA.

Of course, many of us, when we were told to in April 1968 that bombing north of the 17th parallel would stop, know this night he a trick; when were told that the boys would come back, as Nixon promised, we knew also that Mr. Nixon was trying to win the presidential election as a peace candidate. The trick worked. He did win by a slender majority, but what we feared has come true. We were told that Vietnamisation will work, and the American forces will be withdrawn. Of course, Vietnamisation did not deceive anybody. We knew that Vietnamisation simply meant they wanted their stooges, the mercenaries of the puppet government of South Vietnam, to fight with the arms supplied by the armament factories of the United States of America, and the brain of the Pentagon there to guide them. This was, according to me, in line with American policies. I have always believed, and it is very obvious, that the armament manufacturers, the armament lobby in America, have always been strong. The links between the armament lobby and the Pentagon are also well known. It is a well-known fact that the various generals after retirement go on the Boards of Governors of those massive armament concerns. It is also known that at times the directors of some of these big manufacturers of arms for human massacre become Secretaries of State. The link

between the American Government, the Pentagon and the armament manufacturers is known.

And this is quite obvious. Moreover, there can be no mistake about it, the armament manufacturers want to test the new arms that they manufacture; and for testing, they must find some place in Asia and Africa, and this they think is the best area where they can use them without creating problems for themselves in the States.

In regard to the bomb which has been referred to; the bomb about which Mr. Mukerjee has been talking, it is known as the daisy-cutter; a beautiful name has been given to it. It is a bomb which kills everything living within half a mile radius of the place where it is dropped. Other weapons may be tried; but one thing is clear; and we must make it clear to the world that this will not do; I have absolutely no doubt that this particular attempt will not succeed. As we have seen, in spite of this heavy bombing, cities are falling in South Vietnam against the onslaught of the People's Liberation Army.

I am repeating this and am using the term People's Liberation Army carefully and with a purpose. Because, at times, there is a confusion and the impression is created that the fighting which is going on is between the North Vietnamese forces and the Saigon forces. It is not the North Vietnamese forces which are fighting. It is the People's Liberation Army of South Vietnam; the people who want to be free and live their life and develop in the way that they, want.

So far as this House is concerned, so far as we in the Congress Party are concerned, there should be no doubt about it. It was as early as 1970 that in a resolution in Delhi itself in the AIICC, we had clearly said that the people of Vietnam should decide their own

[Shri Shanker Dayal Sharma]

future And not only that. The foreign forces must leave Vietnam, starting with the United States of America. At that time people said that we were partial and that we were showing anger against the American forces. Today our stand has been justified. We knew that if the American Forces continued to operate there, no settlement across the table would be possible. So long as third parties are there, so long as American presence is there, it is not possible to get a settlement. The process of escalation of aggression has got to start and if it has to start, those who are guilty of intervention in Vietnam those who have been bombing Vietnam should first be asked to quit.

The question of our giving greater help to the peoples of the South Viet Nam and North Viet Nam who are being subjected to barbaric bombing has been raised. There again the position is clear, our Party's manifesto for the 1972 elections refers to the improvement of relations with North Vietnam. We did express in clear terms our admiration for the heroic people of North Viet Nam in their long struggle and this had been re-emphasised by our recent decision to establish closer diplomatic ties between our two countries. So naturally our hearts, our sympathies go to the heroic people of North Viet Nam who are being subjected to this type of barbaric bombing by the American Forces.

At this time one other thing comes to our mind. It looks that perhaps this renewed bombing of North Viet Nam is linked with the Nixon-Mao confabulations sometime back. It is clear that the condemnation of bombing has been lukewarm so far as China is concerned. They have not issued their condemnation in clearest terms. Of course it was not possible for anybody to support what is being done by Americans, not even for one or two friends of America

in this House because no human being will condone this type of bombing of unarmed people. So China also is joining in condemnation but it is not condemning these actions in strong terms it should.

When it is said that the matter should be brought before the Security Council, there can be two opinions about it. For there is the veto power given to permanent Member in the Council. Of course, if one of the big powers, permanent Members of the Security Council brings this matter forward, I have no doubt that India will support the stand taken by the people of Viet Nam, North or South. Our Government's attitude is unequivocal, resolution or no resolution. What is important is that the unanimous opinion of this House and of the people of India should be expressed in no uncertain terms, condemning the action of the Nixon Administration.

I congratulate the House on this discussion because I feel that it will strengthen the hands of those forces in America who are not one with the Nixon Administration. People in America, I am sure, feel like people everywhere, that this is an un-called-for and unnecessary massacre of innocent people. So, I join in the condemnation, and I hope that we will not be wanting in doing all we can in support of the valiant people fighting for their own rights in Viet Nam.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) Once again I express my regret that, although a Resolution was tabled about ten days ago and I had held dialogues with a number of eminent Members belonging to the ruling party, they did not think it fit to allow the Resolution to be debated and also to be adopted unanimously on the floor of the House. It seems to me that the Government is reluctant, and therefore, the Resolution was by-passed. While we have heard about the pious Resolution of the AJCC, which remains very

much on paper, we would have been very happy to see that Resolution implemented in the conduct of the Government on the floor of the House.

This dirty imperialist war is headed by Nixons, Johnsons, Mc Namaras and Westmorelands. In fact, the U. S. Government's barbarism has surpassed all of its type in history. It tramples upon the last shred of human rights and they can hardly call themselves civilised today. They are no better than hyenas and wolves, creatures that look like human beings. They come all the way from America to bomb another peaceful country, people who are toiling hard to make a living for themselves. Today they have taken recourse to bombs with delayed action, meant to inflict more casualty on the civilians, they have taken recourse to bacteriological warfare use of chemical weapons and napalm bombs. But this has created, I am glad to say—let us take our hats off to the people of Viet Nam—more determination, and it will be a lesson for all in history. The unprecedented escalation of this bombing has been created to counteract the recent revolutionary sweep, and that is why they have taken to incessant bombing of North Viet Nam, including Hanoi. Here during the Bangla Desh trouble, we had the Seventh Fleet in the Bay of Bengal. That was sent to threaten and blackmail the people of India and Bangla Desh, but there in the Gulf of Tonkin around Viet Nam, the Seventh Fleet is actually operating. We have not forgotten 18th March, 1968, when in My Lai they say 600 old men, women and children were butchered and buried. There have been many more My Lais in these last 18 years since Dien Bion Phu of 1954.

Let us come back to our own home, our Government's policy, what India, as the Chairman of the International Control Commission, has done during the last 18 years. I want to know from the hon. Minister what they have actually and specifically done and how, as Chairman of the

International Control Commission they have helped the freedom fighters of Viet Nam, what they have done to mobilise world opinion against this U. S. action and as a Government, what they have done for a peaceful solution of this Viet Nam trouble. India as the Chairman of the ICC, especially as Co-Chairman, is treated with utter contempt and disregard by the Government of South Viet Nam under the command of the Pentagon of the American Government. Our Government has taken lightly the way they have treated our personnel very recently in the matter of grant of visas and the U. S. inspired rioting in front of the Consul in Saigon, because it does not suit them to be strong there. We know these people very well by now.

I want to ask a question whether they have forgotten what the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had done in the Brussels Conference in 1927, when, as freedom fighters, Nehru and Dr. Ho Chi Minh, took united decisions.

This Government is a Member of the Security Council. Have they in the past raised the matter before the Security Council? Have they tried to bring matters like my Lai before the Human Rights Commission? No. why were these issues not raised? Instead, they invited the great butcher, Gen. Westmoreland to pay a State visit to this country as a State guest along with Mrs Westmoreland. Why are they so adamant about refusing recognition to P. R. G.? Even the other day on the 10th April on the floor of this House in reply to a calling attention motion, Sardar Swaran Singh said, a clear no, as far as the issue of granting recognition to P. R. G. is concerned.

Even the full-fledged diplomatic relations with North Vietnam came only a few months ago in the context of Bangla Desh, not before. Have we given any assistance to the freedom fighters of Vietnam? My answer is, no. In Delhi,

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

If we call on them in their Embassies, we are shadowed by half a dozen CID officials. Our numbers are taken. We are interrogated. That is the position; that is the attitude taken.

On the contrary, what have they done for South Vietnam? They have been trading with South Vietnam and selling strategic materials, the quantity and value of which had been increasing since 1971. This Government succumbed to US pressure and imposed a ban on trade with Cuba and North Vietnam. Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Government took the plea that if we traded with North Vietnam, the articles might find their way to China. Now, we are trading with Nepal. Can anybody explain to us what are the measures you have in your hand to prevent those goods from passing on to China? There is no answer to it. We understand the ban on trading with Cuba and North Vietnam was imposed under express pressure from the American Government. They have been surrendering themselves to the US pressure, while rendering lip service to North Vietnam. There was a circular in the early 60s issued by the American Government on the Marines which had stated that any steamer carrying any goods for North Vietnam and touching any port of North Vietnam will be banned from carrying foodstuffs under American aid to India. Will you believe it, Sir, that they had re-circulated that circular to all Central Government Departments of the Government of India? Mr Chagla, who was the Foreign Minister at that time, admitted in reply to a question of mine that no department will hire such steamer which had carried goods for North Vietnam. That is the character of this Government.

Mrs Gandhi is a socialist leader. During her visit to the United States in 1966, she had called this great butcher President Lyndon Johnson as a man of peace; That spoke for your outlook and for your assessment about the Vietnam war. We did not even try to stop this Indian beauty queen

Rita Faria from visiting South Vietnam and entertaining the American troops there. That young lady has been given a passport and visa to come back to India and visit her people here. That is the attitude we have seen.

How did they behave with the honourable lady, the Foreign Minister of P. R. G., Madame Binh? When she came here, not a single minister went to receive her. Under US pressure, even her aircraft was being forbidden to land on the soil of India. Then after a lot of pressure that we exerted on the Government, Government agreed that her plane could land. I suggest that this Government should give up its timidity and sever diplomatic and trade relations with South Vietnam, the puppet Government which actually does not exist. It is criminal to have anything to do with this puppet Government of South Vietnam. Here and now Sardar Swaran Singh should make a statement demanding the stoppage of bombing immediately, withdrawal of United States and foreign troops from Vietnam and the whole of Indo-China and recognise fully PRG. Then, this Government must send a note to the United States Government, condemning its action and intimating the displeasure of the government and the people of the country over this. Then, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, on behalf of all of us, you should send a note to the US Government and intimate to them the great displeasure that the house has expressed today.

I want a positive and definite reply and I expect the House will join me in saluting the heroic people of Vietnam.

SHRI S. A. KADER (Bombay-Central-South) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, some people have a knack of spoiling things. Here I find that my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, has spoiled the feelings of the House by making it a party issue and trying to attack the majority party. The hon. Member, Shri S. D. Sharma, has made clear the stand taken by our

party on the Vietnam issue, Today morning we witnessed a scene in which all sides of the House, except, one or two, were clamouring for a debate here and now, and this should be the attitude and the spirit of this house, if we want to have an effective say on the barbarous atrocities that are being committed on the innocent people of Vietnam.

History has created people, both good and bad. We have many number of good people; but we have bad people also. We had Timore, Chengiz Khan and Nadir Shah. Recently, we had Tikka Khan in East Bengal. Now it is the Nixon of America who is creating and recreating history by destroying the innocent people from the air.

During the Bangladesh crisis we saw Americans— and when I say Americans I mean the American Government; American people are different—the American government and their friends kept quiet over the atrocities which were perpetrated in Bangladesh. Not only that, they instigated and inspired China to see that confrontation with India is complete and to see that Bangladesh is not made an independent sovereign State. Now that Bangladesh has become a reality, which even the Americans have recognised, they are now turning their attention to some other areas. As rightly pointed out, they are trying out their missiles, their weapons to see that they are properly tested

As far as this Vietnam question is concerned, we are worried today that but for the atom bomb everything is being tried out. We do not know, may be a moment will come when even the atom bomb may be used for the purpose of annihilating the people of Vietnam. Then, what would be the result? It would be world confrontation. If this House, which is the representative of 550 million people, one of the largest democracies, does not take into account the international complication, then I think we shall be

failing in our duty if we do not raise our voice of disagreement, our voice of protest, our voice of saying that what you are doing is wrong.

What are we to do? Mere speeches will not do. We will have to take some concrete action. Our Government can be requested to alert all the chanceries and embassies of the world. Just as we were creating opinion about Bangla Desh, it is high time that our embassies should consolidate the world opinion which is already created against the atrocities perpetrated by America in Vietnam.

The second thing that we should do, as pointed out by Shri Bosu, is that the ban on trade with North Vietnam should be lifted immediately and we should start trading with them. We should also recognise the provisional government of that country as soon as possible.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
Immediately, today.

SHRI S. A. KADER : At the appropriate time. We should leave it to our Government.

We should in all our earnest efforts mobilise all such forces and people in the world and the Government should see that this is taken up in the United Nations, either in the Security Council or an urgent meeting of the United Nations may be called for this purpose. If we do this, then alone we would have done our duty so far as this humanity is concerned.

Let us at this moment not forget those victims, that too innocent victims, men, women and children, in Hanoi and all other places where they are bombed. Today we not only express our regret at the mass killings but also strongly protest against the barbaric attitude of the Nixon Government and all that they have done and are doing in Vietnam.

*SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN (Gobichettipalayam) Hon'ble Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the House is now discussing the barbaric and inhuman bombing resorted to by the United States on Hanoi and Haiphong and I wish to participate in the discussion of such an important issue. On behalf of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam to which I have the honour to belong, I wish to condemn in the strongest possible terms this inhuman tragedy that is being enacted by the United States in Vietnam.

15 45 hrs

[SHRI N. K. P. SALVE in the Chair]

Sir, India is a member of the United Nations Security Council and this membership of the Security Council provided us with a golden opportunity to raise the issue of the atrocious and wholly condemnable activities of the United States in Vietnam. Unfortunately Sir, so far no action seems to have been initiated by our Government to have this matter raised in the United Nations Security Council. This, in my view, Sir needs an explanation from the hon. Minister of External Affairs. I would like the Government to tell the House as to why they did not think it fit to raise the matter in this important international forum.

The situation in Vietnam is getting worse day by day and the present uncivilised action of the United States only heightens the need for immediate action to put an end to the atrocities being committed by the United States in Vietnam. The entire world is shocked at the impunity with which the United States continues to perpetrate this ghastly tragedy in Vietnam. Every day the newspapers carry the stories and tales of suffering of the people of Vietnam at the hands of the United States forces now in operation in Vietnam. In London,

Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary-General of the United Nations talking to reporters expressed his horror at the bombing of North Vietnam cities by the United States.

Thousands of brave soldiers of Vietnam liberation forces are laying down their lives. This recent bombings by the United States had left behind many people killed. The attacks had been directed against the civilian targets. We can well imagine the colossal damage this bombing would have done to North Vietnam in terms of men and property when the air attacks were resorted to five times in a single day.

This being the situation in Vietnam, President Nixon simplistically proclaims that the issue in Vietnam must be solved by the people of Vietnam themselves. This attitude of Nixon stupefies the entire international community. Even the United States Senator Fulbright has condemned the attitude of Nixon. Reports have appeared in the papers condemning the postures of Nixon administration in relation to Vietnam.

Sir, the Government of India and more particularly Sardar Swaran Singh, hon. Minister of External Affairs, has told the House that India is taking all the steps to bring about peace in Vietnam and that it feels that all the foreign forces, including the United States forces, should withdraw from Vietnam. However, I would like to ask from the Government as to what concrete steps we have taken so far in furtherance of our objective. It is not enough to give expression to our views alone. We have to take some effective action. Sir, as I pointed out earlier, India will have to take up the matter on its own in the United Nations Security Council.

The conscience of the entire world was shocked when the inhuman and wholly barbaric dream of the United States army perso-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

nnel perpetrated on the people of My Lai unfolded itself in the news papers. All the conventions of war were thrown to the winds. Women were raped and later killed. Others were just put to death. This being the background of the United States, their conscience was naturally not provoked when similar tragedies were being perpetrated by the blood-thirsty hoodlums of West Pakistan on the innocent masses of Bangla Desh. Not a word of sympathy was expressed by the United States Administration. They chose to remain the silent spectators of the heinous crimes committed by the Pakistani soldiers on the men and women and children of Bangla Desh. But, what is more, when the conflict between India and Pakistan arose, they did not lose any time to malign India in the United Nations Security Council. They sponsored resolutions in the Security Council and did not hesitate, contrary to all evidence, to even brand India as the aggressor. This being the totally anti-Indian attitude of the United States, it is really unfortunate that India had not raised the Vietnam issue in the Security Council and condemned the activities of that country strongly.

Sir, for the past two years, the Nixon Administration had been saying that they wished to withdraw their forces from the soil of Vietnam. They also assured the world that they were for "Vietnamisation" of the South Vietnam forces. Not only they took no steps in that direction, but they have done everything contrary to their publicly proclaimed stand. They have doubled the Seventh Fleet and their bombing activity had been resumed on a massive scale. This is an unparalleled perfidy of the Nixon Administration. They did not even hesitate to use bomb of 6800 kg.

Since the beginning of the war in Vietnam, 58 lakhs of people lost their lives and the people have been subjected to untold miseries. Seven million tons of bombs have been showered on the soil of Vietnam by the United States Air Force.

The United States, on the one hand, are carrying on peace talks with the leaders of the PRG of South Vietnam at Paris and on the other hand are resorting to all kinds of hostile activities against the people of Vietnam.

The sufferings of the people of Vietnam are at no less scale than what we saw in Bangla Desh. Unspeakable cruelties at the hands of the United States Army are the order of the day in Vietnam. We are discussing this grave matter to-day in the House and all sections of the House are unanimous in extending their sympathies to suffering brave humanity of Vietnam. Government have expressed their concern on the situation there. As we did in the case of Bangla Desh issue, when we mobilised by all methods the international opinion in favour of the people of Bangla Desh, we have to make the international community to become alive to this momentous and grave issue. The least the Government can do, even at the cost of repeating, I would say, is to raise immediately this issue in the Security Council.

The people of North Vietnam and South Vietnam are ethnically and culturally one. The division of Vietnam is illogical. This splitting up of Vietnam was solely responsible for bringing in the American imperialists there and the problems that followed.

While concluding, Sir, I wish to condemn the bombing activities of the United States on Vietnam once again.

SHRI VASANTRAO PURUSHOTTAM SATHE (Akola) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is really a thousand pities that a great country and the great people of America should have to see this day the President feeling so utterly frustrated, defeated and desperate. That desperation has led to near-madness and he is raining on the small people of Vietnam the worst bombardment seen in history.

Sir, the United Nations was founded with the sole object of keeping peace in the

[Shri Vasantrao Purushottam Sathe]

world, and one of the founders of the United Nations was the great President Roosevelt. Shall I recall, Sir, that the United Nations Charter opens with these words

"We, the people of the United Nations, determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war which twice in our life-time has brought untold sorrow to mankind and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights in the dignity and worth of the human person "

It was with this object that they began to save mankind, and if any Government has violated the U N Charter and made the United Nations most weak in the comity of nations, it has been the American Government by that one single act of their involvement in Vietnam. I am sure, Sir, that President Roosevelt must be stirring in his grave to see the violation of the very object of the United Nations, to see the acts of his successor, particularly, Nixon. All this policy began with the Dulles' formula of containing communism. They wanted to contain communism by arms. That was the dumbest policy ever evolved by any country in the world. The result is that they have not been able to contain communism by arms, and ultimately Nixon himself realised that communism could not be contained by arms. Therefore, he went with overtures of friendship and love to Mao and Chou and we thought that, now at least, these two big Powers had come together and that the first fruitful result of that friendship would be withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam and stoppage of bombardment. But, actually, we have seen that, after this friendship war in Vietnam has been escalated more and bombardment now has gone even beyond the 17th Parallel. Is this the outcome of friendship? We really hoped, and we still hope, that the big Power that China is, will be able to exert its pressure on this new friend of theirs to stop this bombardment and compel withdrawal. If China joins hands with USSR, India and other big

Powers on the world like France and U.K., I am sure, enough pressure can be generated on the United States to see that this barbaric bombardment is immediately stopped and the United States quits Vietnam lock, stock and barrel here and now. That is the only way by which it can be saved.

Arguments were advanced that, after all, they had gone there as advisers or friends of the South Vietnamese people at their invitation. It has been proved utterly false. We know what happens when the people of a particular country want to fight for their liberation, freedom, and that has been amply demonstrated in Bangladesh. When people wanted to fight for their freedom a war was fought and the liberation succeeded in just fourteen days. Here, for more than 14 years, the attempt to Vietnamise has been going on and the more they try to Vietnamise, the more the people of Vietnam rebel against the Americans. What is this Vietnamisation? This is robotisation. People of Vietnam are not willing to fight. Now robots are being employed, automatic weapons and automatic bombs are employed to fight and to fire against the people.

16 hrs.

Every inch of Vietnam has been bombarded in the last more than two decades and poisoned and it is really surprising how these tiny small people living in these conditions of bombardment could practically live for two generations in that country. Yet, these small people have continued to fight this giant and that is the shame which is frustrating Nixon. He thought that by resorting to the popular slogan, 'I will withdraw my boys and bring them back', he would please the American people but we know what it is. Sir, we want to distinguish here the American people from the American administration because we know that by and large, the majority of the American people are against this barbaric and brutal action of Nixon administration. The motherhood of America is against sen-

ding her children and boys to fight this war because they know it is not America's war. They don't know that they are being sent as mercenaries to fight for a puppet in Vietnam and actually, crores of American motherhood, nay, the motherhood of the entire humanity and the world is anti-Nixon. Therefore, I have no hesitation in saying that the only thing that can solve this problem is to exert enough world pressure on Nixon administration. We are creating world public opinion. All methods that can be resorted to must be utilised. This is the time because we don't know. Nixon is out-Hitlering. Hitler because just now it was pointed out that more persons have been massacred probably than in the entire last World War. Recently, we witnessed it in Bangla Desh and now it is in Vietnam. All that massacre in Bangla Desh was possible only with the tacit consent and assistance of America and now in Vietnam also the same thing is continuing.

I believe that if it is necessary let us get together the nations of the world. We have seen unfortunately, the Security Council, because of the vote or whatever it is, is really not an effective forum. If it is necessary, let us take some steps to get together these world powers out side the United Nations. If recognising the PRG helps, let us recognise PRG. Let us take every step because I am afraid that if proper steps are not taken now, this war may spread because a mad man, we do not know, what he will do. There may be a conflagration engulfing this entire region and possibly, the whole world. Therefore, I submit that every possible step must be taken to see that this escalation, this major escalation is stopped, the bombing is stopped and the American troops are withdrawn and there is peace in this region.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी
(ग्वालियर) : सभापति महोदय, अनेक शताब्दियों से वियतनाम की जनता अपनी

स्वतन्त्रता के लिये, प्रभुसत्ता के लिये, संघर्ष कर रही है। पहले वह चीन से लड़ी थी, बाद में उसने आक्रमणकारी जापान से मोर्चा लिया, फिर उसने उपनिवेशवादी फ्रांस को पराजित किया, और आज दुनिया की सब से बड़ी शक्ति के साथ वियतनाम के लोग टक्कर ले रहे हैं। उनके संघर्ष में अमरीका को छोड़कर, जो वहाँ सीधे रूप से एक पक्ष बन गया है, अन्य बड़ी शक्तियाँ अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करने में विफल रही। ऐसा लगता है कि दुनिया की बड़ी ताकतों में वियतनाम के बारे में कोई गुप्त-चुप, अलिखित समझौता हो गया है जिस के कारण वियतनाम का मामला हल करने के लिये न तो संयुक्त राष्ट्र सच में और जेनेवा सम्मेलन के बाद संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के बाहर कोई कदम उठाया गया।

वियतनाम की जनता, चाहे उत्तर में हो चाहे दक्षिण में, एक भयंकर संघर्ष में से गुजर रही है, बड़ी से बड़ी कीमत दे रही है। रक्तरेजित वियतनाम सारी मानवता के लिये चुनौती है, लेकिन दुनिया की बड़ी-बड़ी राजधानियाँ या तो केवल हथियार दे कर सन्तोष कर रही हैं या वियतनाम की सफलता की कामना कर के अपने कर्तव्य की इतिश्री समझ रही हैं।

1954 में जेनेवा सम्मेलन हुआ, जहाँ एक समझौता किया गया। उसके अन्तर्गत वियतनाम का विभाजन हुआ। 11वीं पेरलेल, एक समानान्तर, रेखा खींच दी गई। जेनेवा में तय हुआ कि दो साल बाद चुनाव होंगे। लेकिन चुनाव नहीं हुए। अमरीका ने दक्षिण वियतनाम को सैनिक सहायता देना प्रारम्भ कर दिया। अमरीका में कोई कपड़े धोने का काम किया करते थे, उन्हें लाकर साउथ वियतनाम का राष्ट्रपति बना दिया गया।

[श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

उन्हे दक्षिण वियतनाम की जनता का समर्थन प्राप्त नहीं था। वहाँ निर्वाचन नहीं हुआ। वियतनाम की जनता को अभी तक अपनी इच्छा से अपनी तकदीर का फैसला करने का अवसर नहीं दिया गया।

भारत कट्रोल कमिशन का चेयरमैन था। कट्रोल कमिशन की जिम्मेदारी थी कि युद्धविराम का रक्षा करे और वियतनाम में चुनाव कराये। मुझे लगता है कि कट्रोल कमिशन इन जिम्मेदारियों का पालन करने में विफल रहा है। हा सचता है कि उस को काम करने का मौका ही न दिया गया हो। लेकिन उसके बाद कट्रोल कमिशन का बनाये रखने की जरूरत नहीं थी। भारत उस से त्याग-पत्र देकर अलग हो सकता था। कट्रोल कमिशन खाली कमिशन ही है, उसके हाथ में कट्रोल कोई नहीं है अभी तक यह भी पता नहीं है कि जेनेवा समझौते का उल्लंघन किस ने प्रारम्भ किया। इस बारे में परस्पर विरोधी रिपोर्टें आती रही हैं। उत्तर वियतनाम से ऐसी कारवाइयो की खबरे आई हैं जिन के कारण अमरीकी शासन को अमरीकी जनता की आँखों में धूल भोके कर अपने को वियतनाम के सघर्ष में फसाने का मौका मिल गया। पैटागान पेपर्स प्रकाशित हो गए हैं। किन कारणों से अमरीका वहाँ फसा, यह अब कोई पहिली नहीं रही। वियतनाम का सघर्ष मुख्य रूप से एक राष्ट्रीय आजादी का सघर्ष है। वियतनाम कम्युनिस्ट बने या न बने, यह प्रश्न गौण है। पहले वियतनाम पूरी तरह स्वाधीन होना चाहिये। दूसरी बात यह है कि भारत ऐसा वियतनाम देखना चाहेगा और केवल वियतनाम ही नहीं, लाओस भी, कम्बाडिया भी, जो स्वतंत्र हो, तटस्थ हो, न्यूट्रल हो, नान लाइड हो, जो किसी गुट के साथ अपने को न बांधे और इस

क्षेत्र में शान्ति के निर्माण में योगदान दें। इस प्रकार का वियतनाम युद्ध में से नहीं निकलेगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि बड़ी ताकते वियतनाम की लड़ाई को एक गैर हाजिरी की लड़ाई के रूप में चलाने की कोशिश न करें। अमरीका उलझ गया है। अमरीका वहाँ से निकलना चाहता है लेकिन निकलते निकलते अपना चेहरा बचाने की कोशिश में है जिस के बचने की कोई सम्भावना दिखाई नहीं देती। रूस दृष्टिकार भेज रहा है लेकिन यू० एन० में या उसके बाहर यह मामला हल हो जाए, इस दृष्टि में प्रभावी रूप से सक्रिय नहीं हुआ है। पेंकिंग के नेता बड़े चतुर हैं। वे वियतनाम के सघर्ष का लाभ उठा कर अमरीका के साथ अपने सम्बन्ध सुधारने और अपनी मित्रता की पूरी कीमत बसूलने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि भारत इस मामले में पहले कर सकता है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र सच में यह मामला न उठाने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। मुझे डा० शर्मा की इस बात को सुन कर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि वहाँ वीटो है, कोई निषेधाधिकार का प्रयोग करेगा। लेकिन वीटो होते हुए भी बमला देश का मामला क्या वहाँ नहीं उठा था? कौन कितने पानी में है यह पता लग सकता है। आज अमरीका भी यू० एन० में है, सोवियत रूस भी है और चीन भी है। कम से कम वहाँ जाकर हम मांग कर सकते हैं, सुरक्षा परिषद में यह आवाज उठा सकते हैं कि वियतनाम का युद्ध बन्द होना चाहिये, अखिलम्ब बन्द होना चाहिये, अमरीका बम वर्षा रोक दे और उत्तर वियतनाम भी यह वचन दे कि जब तक समझौता नहीं होता तब तक वह कोई भड़काने वाली कारवाइ नहीं करेगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि एक तारीख तय होनी चाहिये जिस तारीख पर अमरीकी सेनाएं

वियतनाम छोड़ कर चली जाएं और जितने भी युद्धबन्दी बनाए गए हैं, उनको भी रिहा कर देना चाहिये। भारत को इस बात का भी प्रयत्न करना चाहिये कि एक तिथि तय की जाए जिस पर वियतनाम में निष्पक्ष और स्वतन्त्र चुनाव हो सके और वियतनाम की जनता अपनी तकदीर का फैसला कर सके। हमें प्रसन्नता होगी अगर वियतनाम एक नान-एलाइड और एक तटस्थ राज्य के रूप में विकसित होने का सकल्प करे। इसके साथ विश्व जनमत को जगाने का काम होना चाहिये। जैसे अभी कहा गया अमरीका का एक बहुत बड़ा वर्ग वियतनाम में चले रहें युद्ध के पक्ष में नहीं है। लेकिन अमरीकी शासन एक ऐसे सकट में फँस गया है जिस में निकलने का कोई रास्ता नहीं सूझ रहा है। राष्ट्रपति डिगाल ने अमरीका को चेतावनी दी थी कि जहाँ से फास निकल रहा है अगर वहाँ अमरीका फँसने की गलती करेगा तो अमरीका के लिए निकलना कठिन हो जाएगा। अमरीका के नेताओं ने, और मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि केवल श्री निक्सन का मवाल नहीं है, वियतनाम के मामले में गलती सब से आरम्भ की जब से अमरीका ने जेनेवा के सम्मेलन में अपने को अलग रखने का फैसला किया, अमरीका ने जेनेवा सम्मेलन से अपने को बाधा नहीं और उसके बाद अमरीका वियतनाम में ऐसी कांशिश करता रहा कि जिससे जो राष्ट्रीय मुक्ति का संग्राम है उसके बीच में और कम्युनिस्टों के साथ चलने वाले युद्ध के बीच में विभाजक रेखा बहुत पतली हो गई।

16.15 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

मुझे वियतनाम जाने का मौका मिला था। मैंने वहाँ जाने के बाद कहा था कि

अमरीका की जनता इस बात को सर्वप्रथम ले कि वियतनाम अपनी स्वाधीनता के लिए लड़ रहा है और वह किसी का उपनिवेश बनकर रहना स्वीकार नहीं करेगा। वह निरंतर आजादी के लिए लड़ता रहेगा। और स्वाधीन होने की उसकी कामना का हमें धाँवर करना चाहिये। एक न एक दिन अमरीका को वियतनाम छोड़कर जाना पड़ेगा। भारत सरकार वियतनाम की जनता की पीड़ा, वेदना और उसके कष्ट सहन को कम करने के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में अगर कोई ठोस और प्रभाव कार्रवाई करेगी तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस गुट्टी में से कोई रास्ता निकल सकता है। यह कसौटी है एक रचनात्मक राजनीतिज्ञता की, आज कसौटी है नई दिल्ली की कि हम इस में कोई सचमुच में सक्रिय गहायता दे सकते हैं या नहीं। केवल भावनाओं का प्रकटीकरण पर्याप्त नहीं है। बम वर्षा की निन्दा करने में सारा सदन और सारा देश साथ है। लेकिन निन्दा करना मात्र वियतनाम की समस्या का हल नहीं निकल सकता। उसके लिए नीतिमिता की, कूटनीतिज्ञता की कसौटी पर कस कर भारत सरकार को अपने को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में प्रभावी सिद्ध करना होगा और मैं चाहता हूँ कि विदेश मंत्री महोदय जब इस चर्चा का उत्तर दें तो थोड़ा सा संकेत दें जिससे पता लग सके कि सचमुच में इस स्थिति में हम कुछ करने लायक हैं या नहीं और अगर करने लायक हैं तो क्या करने लायक है।

अब तो भारत सरकार एशियाई सुरक्षा की बात कर रही है। एशिया के देशों में सहयोग बढ़े, सद्भावना बढ़े, इसके लिए हमारे प्रयत्न, अगर हम चाहते हैं कि सफल हो तो वियतनाम के संघर्ष के बारे में केवल मौखिक सहानुभूति प्रकट करके हम उस समस्या को हल करने

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

में योगदान नहीं दे सकते। बड़ी शक्तियाँ जब तक इस भूखंड में हस्तक्षेप पर तुली हुई हैं बाहे फिर वह प्रत्यक्ष रूप से हों या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से, तब तक एशियाई देश निकट नहीं आ सकते, उनमें सहयोग और सदभावना की हमारी कल्पना सफल नहीं हो सकती। मुझे लगता है कि एशियन सिक्योरिटी पैक्ट की चर्चा करने से पहले हमें बियतनाम के संघर्ष को शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से और बियतनाम की जनता के हित में हल करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। इस दिशा में भारत सरकार पहल कर के दिखाए यदि उसने ऐसा किया तब तो फिर एशिया में ऐसा वातावरण बन सकता है जिसमें छोटे-छोटे देश अपनी अखंडता के प्रति आश्वस्त होकर और जनता की राय से अपनी शासन व्यवस्था, अर्थ व्यवस्था का संचालन कर सकते हैं, अन्यथा नहीं। इस दिशा में बड़ी शक्तियों के साथ भारत भी अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करने में कुछ विफल ही रहा है। अब हम देखें कि इस संघर्ष की चढ़ी में गई दिल्ली क्या नेतृत्व देती है।

SHRI V. K. KRISHNA MENON (Trivandrum): Mr. Speaker, this debate takes place not in the context of the North Vietnam bombing incident or of another chapter in the tale of atrocities that have been committed in that part of Indo-China, but we are now concerned because the present phase of this aggression and war is one that well-nigh threatens world peace on a large scale; and secondly, the remedies that might be suggested from various places, including this House, might perhaps have the effect of rebounding on itself by invoking a machinery which prevents Vietnamese resistance.

Therefore, I would like to say a few words about this. First of all, much has been said about Indian's responsibilities

I am not one of those who want to say that India has not shouldered those responsibilities nor discharged them from time to time. But equally, there have been lapses. The main responsibility we have is in suggesting to and persuading the Indo-China parties to agree to the acceptance of the Commission. The Commission would have been accepted in 1954 by the Indo-China parties, whether it be Vietnam or any other, but for the fact that India was leading the Commission and by her persuasion the other party had come in in that way, because the Indochina people were not willing to accept Canada at that time, though Canada during that period, in the south-eastern world, was regarded as part of the British system. That is one of our great responsibilities. I will come to that in a moment.

But the situation here today is one in which we have to remind ourselves and bring the responsibility of the United States home in this matter. I want to say at once, not because Mr. Piloo Mody is sitting in front of me,—this castigation or indictment or criticism or analysis of it is not anti-American propaganda; we are not against the United States of America; nobody is. We are against the policies of the United States of America which led to the world war, which suppressed the liberation movement of the peoples, and what is more, which introduced a new doctrine that, like the British had been before, God created the Englishmen to police the world. No such thing happened so far as I know. I do not know anything about God, and I do not think anyone would say that. It is too much of a job. In this way, this predatory mission of the Seventh Fleet travelling all over the world, as though international custom permits it, is something that threatens our security.

There was a time in this country when United States turned down to our Prime Minister and said, "You cannot send this particular element to a certain part of the world because it may of use to the manu-

facture of atomic weapons, and therefore, you must take it off your ship." And he said, "We can go through your roof; we can send it wherever we like." The position today is that this country acts upon its sovereignty.

Now, we come to the question of the violations. First of all, the aggressive war in Indochina, it is needless to say, is a violation of international law; a violation of the fundamental principles of the Charter. But over and above that, the large number of Geneva conventions—I am not talking about the Geneva Conference—the convention in relation to the treatment of the prisoners of war, the convention in relation to the use of gases in 1925—she has not signed—and then the other conventions in regard to genocide, the human rights convention, the convention in regard to the articles of Nuremberg in regard to war crimes—if one had the time one can tabulate, and they are numerous—they are all international violations, and also violations of the convention or the laws of the sea, where inland waters are regarded as open waters by them and warships go in. It is a total violation against the international law, and international anarchy has been let loose by American aggression in Vietnam.

Then, I will come to the domestic aspects of it. I want to say at once, I would not like to be guilty or take upon myself to say anything, to give expression to anything which may mean that even a private individual in this country wants to say who should be elected President of the United States. That is their business. So far as I am concerned, they are all about the same. There have been Democratic Presidents as well as Republican Presidents. Anyway, it is not our business. It is highly improper.

But when violations of their own municipal laws or their own internal laws are of such a character that makes the war illegal, ~~then~~ it is my business; that is to say, this war is waged against the American

law itself. The United States accepted the articles of Nuremberg by a declaration in the Congress, and thereby, it is not only a violation of the Nuremberg articles but violation of the American law itself, and sending large numbers of people illegally, and thereby—without using any strong language—committing international brigandage at the instance of someone who has no authority to do so.

The other aspect of it is—again it is a border-line the release and the utilisation of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, under the United States law, is the privilege, the monopoly and the function of the President of the United States. That is to say, the coupling of those bombs by the person to drop it; he is told that whatever system it is, when he is flying and drops the bomb, the security, the survival of this world, is relegated to one person; and there have been instances of presidents going mad; not this one; I am not talking of this one. Therefore, it is far too much of a responsibility to be entrusted to any one individual.

The US is guilty of violation of international law not only in the general sense, not only in the sense of the UN Charter in the sense of various commitments than she accepted particularly the commitment in the Geneva Conference when Mr. Dulles said and issued a statement: we will do nothing to upset the arrangements that have been made by the conference but also other conventions on the treatment of the prisoners of war, about cruelty, about the use of gas and other weapons which cover defoliation, whereby means of life had been taken away. Large parts of Indo-China would not be fit for agricultural processes for a long time; not only human beings but the whole soil has been poisoned; because the jungle was giving protection, they took away the leaves so that they can see right through them. This process of strip-tease act on the trees has created a situation where when the war is over the population faces other disasters.

[Shri V.K. Krishna Menon]

Then you come to the question of the present situation. Here, it seems under your procedures no one can say things at the right time, I mean no disrespect to the Chair; I only mean that for this debate you have had to wait for ten days. It has been reported that the Foreign Minister said the other day Mr Krishna Menon was there and he did not invoke the Security Council. First of all there is such a thing as this doctrine, as times change conditions change. But apart from that I have never asked for the invocation of the Security Council. I know what will happen. The Security Council will pass a resolution unless the Russians veto it, asking the Vietnamese to stop fighting just as they asked us recently. I have no desire to invoke the machinery of the United Nations for this purpose. It is a total misunderstanding to say that the Security Council or the General Assembly or the other organs including the Human Rights Commission have got other functions when there is danger to the world, apart from local wars when there is threat to peace in the world. The Security Council irrespective of previous commitments comes forward in order to stop that threat of world war. That threat of world war is on account of the intervention of the United States.

The next aspect of the question is in regard to negotiations. It would be a bad thing if it went out from this House that even in the worst circumstances we thought the only way of solving the dispute is by war, that is to say ultimately. The Vietnamese say that there is not only room for negotiation but there must be negotiation. Negotiations for what? Negotiations for vacating aggression that is to say for the withdrawal of these troops, to assure that Americans would not be killed and the other people would not be killed, and that arrangements may be made for them to get out in the same way as the British and French troops did after the depredations over the Suez, too see that a machinery is provided for them to go out. In that sense

there is room for negotiation. It is that negotiation that the United States sabotages because it was clear that there were no real difficulties about the withdrawal. It is said that if they withdrew too quickly, then all people will be killed. They do not want to accept the pledges and commitments of the Viet-name people that they will observe this, that are the other. That is the purpose of the negotiations. That negotiation should have the approval of all responsible people.

But at the present time we have a situation where war is raging on a large scale, where bombing is for more intensive and there are greater bomb loads than at any corresponding time including the round-the clock bombing of Germany by the Allies. More children have been killed in Viet Nam by bombing than the total destruction of human lives in Germany during the last world war. We can go into various other things but you could not come to any conclusion by merely reciting the atrocities. There are cruelties, disembowling, various other things which should come before the Genocide Convention of the Human Rights Commission and persons concerned, President Nixon in this case, Secretary of State and other warlords they would have to come up for trial, if international law were to have its play as in Nuremberg, they will have to come before such a Commission.

I am sure the Foreign Minister would not take it as any thing except political criticism. I regret the statement made by the Foreign Minister in this House that the PRG did not qualify for recognition. Who are we to say this?

Who are we to say that the PRG does not qualify for recognition? Beginning with bamboo sticks, they have gained control over four fifths of the territory, that is to say their sovereign rights over the territory. I do now want to treat this as a seminar on international law, but what are the criteria for recognition? Firstly,

territory. That they have got. Secondly, Government. That also they have got. People owe allegiance to them. The third criterion is whether they are able to perform their obligations. If they were not able to perform their obligations or near enough to do so, the Government of India or the Foreign Minister would not have invited the Foreign Minister of the PRG to come here. That is to say they do qualify in this way. But I am not saying that either this House or any one of us should tell the Government when to recognise and whom to recognise. That is their responsibility. If they make a mistake, they suffer for it as they did in the matter of East-Bengal.

What is our duty in this matter? I would say only one or two things. We cannot say that public opinion in this country has been activated by those who are able to activate it for our purpose. I will not go into details. There is not a large volume of opinion that a neighbouring country is sought to be annihilated. There is no doubt that the purpose of this war, so far as the American side is concerned, is the annihilation of those people, and that is why the war is being waged in this way.

Secondly, we have not raised the question that the war is being waged from American territory. From the east coast point of Indo-China, the west coast point of the United States is 1800 miles away. There is no allegation that at any time the Viet Nameese have even as much as thrown a stone at America, that any American life has been endangered on American territory.

The presence of the United States in Viet Nam is itself a violation of the Geneva Agreement and all aspects of international law. They have no business to be there, because they went in there in order to stop communism, as they said. It was not stopped in China or Russia, and they tried to stop it in Indo China. What is more, after that it was said that they had gone, privately of course, in order to pre-

vent communism getting into India—there are lots of them here—so that communist invasion may not come to India. These things do not wash, and they are like political manifestoes and so on. They are useful sometime, but nobody believes them.

We have a situation where war is waged on such a scale that it is no longer a local issue, and I must think that we must hope that this is the last phase of this war. The last phase of this war is when Saigon falls. If Saigon does not fall, the war will continue, and I cannot say whether they will get so far or they will have to make another effort. It should be over endeavour to see that the forces that are trying to liberate Saigon should be assisted to do so in every possible way. No one suggests that this country should lead an expeditionary force, allow its Navy, whatever its size, to go into these waters. But the first elementary, essential step is that this Government should recognise the PRG of Viet Nam. If you do not, it means that you have no confidence in these people being able to liberate the whole country. It means that we are holding the scales even, as the British did between Pakistan and ourselves. And therefore, the first responsibility that we have is the recognition of the position of the Revolutionary Government. At any rate, we have no right to say that they do not qualify for recognition. I think it is really a thing against them.

Thirdly, it is necessary that in the United Nations, while the Security Council cannot be invoked that way, if our diplomacy is sufficiently energetic, there are various other ways in which world public opinion can be utilised through that organisation.

SHRI PILLOO MODY (Godbra) :
On this solemn occasion, we have to recognise that what is happening in Viet Nam has happened in many parts of the world. All of us abhor war, we abhor violence, we detest the destruction of vast territories and innocent lives of people and the atrocities that we have come to learn that

[Shri Piloo Mody]

mankind can commit on other members of the species. It is to protect us all that we have over the years tried to develop a system of security, a system of laws, which we have tried to embody, as my hon. friend, Mr Krishna Menon, put it, in the various charters and conventions that all the countries of the world have come to accept as international law governing the affairs between countries and people. It is this deviation from the rule of law which we all should accept that has resulted in human misery. I cannot think of a single country in the whole world, not excluding ours, which on occasions has not tried to cut corners and deviate from the rule of law as laid down by the UN in its various charters and tried to do things which have resulted in large-scale human misery and loss of many lives

There is a peculiar observation that the larger the country, the stronger it is, the greater is its folly. The United States emerged out of the second world war as not only a very large country which it has always been but also as the strongest country in the world. I think history after the last world war indicate that the United States has committed more folly than any other country in the world, closely followed by the Soviet Union, which in strength and size is large and has also done the same things and deviated from the same rule of law, the same principles which we have all sworn to uphold. We are supposed to be the largest democracy in the world and we are also gaining in strength from day to day. I would very much like to hope that the folly that has been committed by the large powers is not committed by us.

On this particular issue of Vietnam, I would make an earnest plea not only to this House but to everybody in the world: Let us leave Vietnam to the Vietnamese. Let them decide their own future. Let them decide for themselves what form of Government they want. Let them decide

for themselves who shall lead them. Let us for Christ's sake leave Vietnam to the Vietnamese. Most of all, I would like to tell the United States, leave Vietnam to the Vietnamese. I would like to tell the Soviet Union, leave Vietnam to the Vietnamese. I would like to tell the Chinese, leave Vietnam to the Vietnamese. I would like to tell the people of our own country, leave Vietnam to the Vietnamese. And, I would like to tell this Parliament, leave Vietnam to the Vietnamese. I would like to tell all the interested members here, leave Vietnam to the Vietnamese. Finally, I would like to tell the North Vietnamese to leave South Vietnam to the South Vietnamese. Thank you.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh)

Sir, I am one with the hon. members in this House who have said that the struggle in Vietnam is a struggle for national liberation. But I would add that it is not merely a struggle for the liberation of North Vietnam or of South Vietnam or of Indo-China as such. But it is the continuation of the struggle of the Asian people for their liberation. It is the symbol of the people all over the world who are struggling for independence and for equality. As such, it is a matter which is not only of interest to us but it is a matter which concerns us deeply.

I agree with the hon. Member, Shri Piloo Mody, when he says that we should request the United States or others to leave Vietnam to the Vietnamese. He was conveying his views that the United States should leave Vietnam to the Vietnamese. I agree with him to the extent, that we should all leave the Vietnamese to determine their internal matters. But we cannot leave it to anybody when freedom is in jeopardy. Then it is our duty as citizens of the world, as a responsible country, as a responsible government, to take interest in the preservation of peace, in the elimination of domination and colonialism. I do not agree with the hon.

Member, Shri Piloo Mody, that we should leave the Vietnamese struggle to the Vietnamese people only. It is part of our struggle. What happened when the Seventh Fleet came into the Bay of Bengal? How did we feel then? Can we say that we shall ignore altogether where and how the Seventh Fleet, or any other number fleet, goes and does what it likes? Is it not part of our duty, as an independent country to express our views; not only express our views but to participate together with other members of the comity of nations in the preservation of peace and in the defence of the people who are being oppressed today?

Much has been said about the atrocities in Vietnam. Mylai and so many other incidents have been discussed in this House and elsewhere. I do not wish to repeat them. But I would like to read out a small portion of an article which I happened to read the other day. It gives a somewhat graphic account of what is happening in Vietnam today. This is a study made by the Cornell University and not by the Vietnamese people :-

"A Cornell University study has calculated that this is equivalent to two and a half Hiroshimas a month or a ton of bombs every minute. The total of 6.3 million tons of bombs dropped on Indo-China from 1965 to 1971 represents 250 lbs. for every man, woman and child in Indo-China, or 22 tons for every square mile of territory and is more than twice the 3.1 million tons of bombs dropped during world war II in all the theatres of fighting and the Korean war combined."

Then it goes on to say how the United States in its efforts to force Asians to fight Asians is now trying to put out what is called an electronic war. Vietnam has become a laboratory, a place to try out new weapons that the United States is developing like Pave Phantom, Smart

bomb, Laser Bomb, TV bomb and Command Vault and so on. It adds :

"To these must be added the pineapple bomblets (each of which can spew out 250,000 steel pellets in a horizontal pattern across the bombed area), the flechette (meant to drive several hundred one inch barbed nails through human bodies, shredding muscles and body organs)"

Here is Asia being made a laboratory to try out electronic war by one of the super powers. How can we in this House sit quietly and wait for these bombs, these weapons, to be perfected in Asia, to be used against Asians, maybe in Indo-China today and in India tomorrow? Can we say that it is not our concern? Can we say that it is not our duty to see that the destruction of human lives and the values for which our own people have given their lives should be allowed to be destroyed, as we sit and wait in this House?

Besides this, there is an obligation on us as the Chairman of the International Control Commission. The House is aware how the struggle of the Vietnamese people culminated in what was the Geneva Conference in 1954 and an expectation that that would end the colonial rule in Vietnam. The Geneva Conference was basically an exercise in enabling the colonial power, France, to find a face-saving formula for leaving Vietnam and enabling the people of Vietnam to take over.

Then, suddenly we found that France had left but the United States stepped into the shoes of France. How the United States came into the picture seems to be amazing. Having come into the picture, what did they do? They kept on changing the governments in South Vietnam; they kept on picking up and throwing out Presidents and they kept on doing so many other things which have been mentioned in newspapers but which I would not wish to repeat in this House.

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

Then, what do the United States say? They say that they must be satisfied that there would be such-and-such arrangement before they can go. Who are the United States to decide or even request, much less demand, that they should be satisfied? How would the people of the United States have felt had some outside power said, when there was a civil war in the United States, that they should decide how that war was to end and how the wishes of the people were to be ascertained at the end of the civil war? Can we say that any outside country has a right to decide how people will conduct their affairs, settle their disputes and sort out their affairs? This is exactly the position in South Vietnam today.

The people of South Vietnam, who have grouped themselves round the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, have gone to the furthest limit to accommodate opinions of everybody, including that of the United States, to say that they would be willing to negotiate, discuss and see that foreign troops are withdrawn, to give every satisfaction to those countries which have troops there, to ensure that all their troops will be withdrawn free from damage and also that they would be a transitory government which will arrange for elections. I do not think that one could expect from the Government of South Vietnam a better deal than this, that they are satisfying all the interests which have interposed themselves in South Vietnam.

And yet, the United States continues to step up its war efforts, to go on from the conventional war weapons to electronic ones some of which I read out just now, and on to the dangers of a nuclear war. Maybe, they will find some nuclear weapon which will be on the borderline, which will have a nuclear explosion but which will be given some other name, and then they will try it out in Vietnam. It is an exercise in pushing us, so long as we are

willing to accept being pushed by the United States. They go on increasing their capacity to destroy; they go on increasing the size of the bombs, the rapidity with which they are dropping them and the number of planes that are dropping them.

What, after all, is a nuclear bomb? It is a weapon of mass destruction. If they can destroy entire Vietnam without the use of a nuclear bomb, there is hardly any need for it. But what is the end result? Human life is being lost, property is being destroyed, and their natural wealth is being destroyed. There is chemical war, electronic war and there may be some kind of a semi-nuclear war.

How long are we going to wait? Where do we stop? After they have used some kind of a nuclear bomb, maybe, we shall again sit and discuss this and pass some resolution.

I agree that in the conduct of affairs affecting other nations one cannot impose one's will. I agree with the hon. Member, Shri Krishna Menon, who has had every great personal knowledge of the negotiations during the Geneva Conference, that we cannot send an expeditionary force. But is there anything other than the sending of an expeditionary force and the forcing of our opinion? I say, there is something, and that is the mobilisation of the international community.

What did we do in Bangladesh? For 10 months, we watched and when the people of Bangladesh suffered, we were mobilising the international opinion. Are we doing that today in relation to Vietnam? The hon. Minister made a statement in this House on the 10th of April. It is a statement I would commend for its brevity. It says:

"The Government of India have always opposed these bombing raids and they hope that these bombing will stop immediately."

If the bombings could have stopped so easily, they would have done many years ago. This is a kind of statement we have made on several occasions. But the thing is that we stop there.

The question is : Has the Minister of External Affairs invited the American Ambassador ? Has our Ambassador seen American officials in Washington ? Have we talked to the Asian Ambassadors ? Have our representatives- I appreciate our Ambassadors are here in a meeting in New Delhi—the charge-d'affaires talked to the Governments in other Asian countries ? Have we approached the African countries ? Have we approached the Latin American countries ? Have we tried to mobilise the world opinion ? There is also another forum, the United Nations, the Security Council or the General Assembly. I have no doubt that the Foreign Minister will give thought to this matter because it is a matter which concerns us very deeply.

Today, when we talk of living in a cooperative world, we must accept that there will be aberrations, that there will be difficulties. But we must equally recognise that there are ways of dealing with it. The United States cannot live in isolation ; the United States cannot dominate the world. There are other forces. And the strongest force is the will of the people. There will be, I think, no other record in the annals of history of bravery and courage as that displayed by the people of Vietnam in their struggle against the world's mightiest power today.

There is, I think, a need for us to stand for their support. There is much talk today of an Asian approach, of Asian security. Here is an example where Asian security is being violated. Asian lives are being lost. Asian independence is being subjugated. It is a matter where our diplomacy will be put to test. But I am equally conscious that these responsibilities are in the safe hands of

our Foreign Minister and that he will make every effort to bring about a solution which will not only uphold the honour and dignity and the independence of the people of Vietnam but will also give honour and respect to the policy of the Government of India. It is a matter in which we have got to take an initiative. We have accepted the responsibility, an international responsibility, as the Chairman of the International Control Commission which is charged with the implementation of the Geneva Agreement. What is the essence of the Geneva Agreement ? I would say that the essence of the Geneva Agreement is to bring about the independence of Vietnam. How do we bring about the independence of Vietnam ? A procedure has been laid down a procedure that was agreed to. If that is not being implemented, we have got to see whether there are other alternatives to bring about the recognition of the government in Vietnam. And that is, if other efforts fail, we must make it clear now, and declare that, if other efforts fail, if the United States does not immediately stop bombing, we shall have no option but to recognise the Provisional Revolutionary Government as a token of our faith in the people of Vietnam.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai). Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do realise that on a subject on which there is almost a national consensus the debate at a certain stage is bound to be of a repetitive nature. But the repetitiveness of the debate only emphasises the fact that there is near unanimity in the country on the subject.

16.55 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. P. SALVE in the Chair]

To my mind, Mr. Chairman, the present situation is the result of failures all round.

There has been failure at the level of the United Nations. We can hardly imagine a world body sitting supine while an in-

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

numerable number of people have been killed and almost a nation stands in the danger of being decimated

Then there had been the failure on the part of the International Control Commission. It has existed only in name

Similarly, Mr Chairman, the super Powers which have appropriated to themselves the duty of maintaining peace in the world have done precious little in this direction, in the direction of solving this problem

Also the contribution of the non-aligned nations has not been in evidence to any extent so far as this vast tragedy that has been enacted for a pretty long time is concerned

Our contribution too, the contribution of our Government, more particularly when you consider that we have been the Chairman of the International Control Commission, has been negligible, and it seems as if there has been no Commission and India has not been the Chairman of the Commission

So we find ourselves in the present situation. It does seem to me that we are meeting at one of the most critical moments in the history of Asia. Perhaps Asia had not undergone a more critical period even during the Second World War. This is a moment of decision for the United States, but, equally, it is a moment for coming out of the warm bath complacency so far as the Asian nations are concerned. It appears now that Asia is sought to be converted into the cockpit of another world war. There is now a measure of stability and peace in Europe and, therefore, the arena of conflict is sought to be somehow shifted to Asia. A special responsibility rests on Asians to see that Asia is not sucked into another vortex of war. So, Mr Chairman, I was thinking whether it is not imperative on the part of Asians to

take an initiative in this matter, and whether India, as the Chairman of the International Control Commission, could not, in collaboration with other countries of the world which are so-minded, take an initiative in the matter of convening a Conference of Asians

Now, in the past such Conferences have been held and I do not want to cite those examples which must be very much in the minds of the hon Members at the moment. But, it appears to me that this is one of the categorical imperatives of the present situation that such a conference must be held without delay

17 hrs

Now it has been emphasized by so many hon Members that the people of Vietnam had given an example of a will which cannot be conquered by the mightiest power in the world. And may I say that at this moment our thoughts go to the great revolutionary leader, Ho Chi-Minh, who provided a unique leadership to his people, a leadership which has not been rivaled for centuries, a leadership which has steeled the determination of the people which has not flagged even after the disappearance of the leader from the scene.

Now, how much have they suffered? When we remember that, it sends a shudder down our spine. There are few people in the world who would not like to emulate their example when it comes to seeking national identity and liberating their country from the foreign clutches. It is not my intention to repeat most of the suggestions which have been made by hon. Members, but a few suggestions bear a repetition.

In the first instance, I must say that we are clearly of the opinion that this brutal bombing by the Americans must cease without delay. But how is it going to come about? Can it be brought about by the expression of a pious will by

the Parliament of India? In fact, we are proud of the Parliament of India that it has taken the earliest opportunity of expressing the sentiments and feelings of the entire nation on this subject, but we would have been equally proud of this Government if it had come out with a resolution expressing the feelings and sentiments of the entire nation instead of throwing the whole subject into a kind of a peculiar wishy-washy discussion . . . (Interruptions)

It is also very clear that our countrymen would like that the Americans withdrew from the scene and allowed the Vietnamese problem to be settled without the benefit of the American bombs. This is another thing which must be made abundantly clear to the Americans

It must also be in the interests of America, which now seems to find itself in a great predicament, and is almost caught in the cleft of a stick as it were, that they must not stick to the regime of Mr. Thieu and they must try to go by the doctrine of recognising fact. If there is going to be a solution without Mr. Thieu, the Americans should not fight shy of agreeing to such a solution

These are some of the things which must be made clear to the Americans and, at the same time, if we as a Government, that is, as the Government of India, take some steps in the direction of convening an Asian Conference, I hope there would be a distinct change in the situation. Probably, the moment it comes to be known to the Americans and to the other side also that there is an initiative in this direction, there is bound to be a relaxation of tension and of conditions in which the issue may be taken away from the battle-field to the conference table. That must be the first step in this direction and I have no manner of doubt that if things are allowed to develop in their own way, South Vietnam would develop into the Yugoslavia of Asia.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What do you mean by this?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : If he wants to know what exactly do I mean by this, I would say that it would not develop like a satellite Communist country, but as an independent country. With these words, Mr. Chairman. I express my complete agreement with the sentiments expressed by other hon. Members of the House so far as the complete denunciation of this escalation in the situation in Vietnam is concerned.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada gara) Mr. Chairman, despite the two interventions from the two extremes of the political spectrum, one from the extreme right, from Mr. Piloo Mody and another from the extreme left, from Mr. Jayatirmoy Bose, the debate so far has shown that the heart and soul of this country and this Government and my party is absolutely sound, and that we stand by the commitments which we have inherited from our own struggle for freedom and of our own policies and manifestoes, that is, concern for world peace, anti-imperialism and that concept of Jawaharlal Nehru, that is, of Asian solidarity.

I was a bit sorry to listen to Mr. Piloo Mody when he talked of isolationism and said 'leave Vietnam to Vietnamese'. I do not know whether he would have said the same thing about the brave people of Bangla Desh, and said let these people bleed to death, when unheard of massacre was going on there. It is unimaginable that when there is naked aggression against some Asian people, our friends and our neighbours, we should leave them to their own fate. I am so sorry for what he has said, I must say it is rather shameful on his part to have said this in this House. What we are concerned with today is the dastardly attack of imperialism against the freedom and sovereignty of a brave people. It is against a friendly country, a country

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

with whom we have close ties. And I must remind the House that it is a country with whom we have diplomatic relations. The saga of Vietnam is a saga of supreme human achievement, a seminal event which has changed the course of history. We have never seen such a valiant fight anywhere, at any period of history. I would invite the attention of the House to the scenario of Vietnamese history. It is not the first time that they are fighting for freedom. They have fought against the Mongols, they have fought against the Manchooks, against the Japanese, against the French, and now they are fighting against the Americans. I am sure that this House will agree with me that the struggle for their liberty will succeed whatever much Pilo Modys might say or think. Their determination is something unique. The tragedy which they have faced since 1965 when the United States stepped up aggression, escalated this war, can be imagined from the scale of their own efforts. They had built about 50,000 km of trenches and 21 million individual shelters. It is not true to say that it is with Russian supplies or Chinese supplies alone that they are fighting the war in Vietnam. It is those brave and heroic people of Vietnam in their tiny hamlets who are fighting the struggle in Vietnam.

I want to say this, because it has been suggested in this House before also that the kind of thing that has been going on in Vietnam is something good for us because China is no longer friendly with us, this Country is in China's sphere of influence etc. We must and this House must, repudiate this suggestion firmly because this is a heroic struggle and ultimately as Mr Krishna Menon has pointed out, they will win against heavy odds. I hope this is the final phase of their liberation struggle. I am sure this is the final phase. The world press and the intelligentsia of the world from the late Bertrand Russell to great economists like Prof Gunnar Myrdal and all those who have witnessed this tragedy have come to the conclusion and

judgement that it is the guilty men of the Pentagon, the guilty men of Whitehall who were perpetrating this tragedy in Vietnam, a crime against humanity. I agree with Mr Krishna Menon who said that our stand is not against the people of America. I would even say, it is not even against Mr Nixon, because he is the prisoner of a system Mr Pilo Modys has, by his performances reminded us here that only if you oppose capitalism you can understand the significance of what is going on in Vietnam. For it is the system that promotes American capitalism and multinational firms which is responsible for this policy and for the military industrial complex which is engaged in building the American economy for war. If you do not understand this you just cannot understand what is going on in Vietnam. As Joan Robinson said some time ago the United States is against development because of this intervention in Vietnam because they are against freedom and therefore against development.

They started with a strange theory of power vacuum which led to intervention through SEATO and then to total aggression and complete escalation. In short it means total and complete aggression against a helpless Asian country. As we have seen the presence of half a million American troops in Vietnam has been the greatest provocation that any freedom loving people have ever faced anywhere. Further it is not just that. They have introduced chemical and biological warfare. They have brought a complete upset in the ecological balance of the entire terrain and territory of Viet Nam and also bombed theatres, Catholic churches and pagodas indiscriminately. In short it is a war against humanity. It is there that the 'anti-personal fragmentation bombs' have been tried which again have been an invention of the military machine of the United States. It is the territory of Vietnam where napalm corpses are stalking about in countless numbers. In these circumstances, we compelled to ask

ourselves, shall we keep quiet or shall we act ?

Because the Indian policy has been very clear, I may remind Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, right from the Geneva conference over this question. We have not equivocated anywhere, and because it is a part of Asia, our own continent, that is aflame, no Government in India can remain motionless, no government in India can remain silent whatever Piloo Mody may say. But, however we do not want a counter-productive policy. We have a certain responsibility, and certain international responsibilities in connection with the International Control Commission. We must see that either we reactivate the Commission with the help of Canada and Poland or we must take into consideration the facts that exist in Viet-Nam today and unequivocally recognise the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.

Personally, I have nothing more to say, but I am sure that this debate will enable us to rouse public opinion in this country and the big powers, the USSR and China, will also take note of this.

As Shri V. K. Krishna Menon has pointed out, we have entered a new phase in this struggle. In conclusion, I would only say this. Chairman Ho Chi Minh, before his death, when he was asked by a fellow-journalist, remarked. Our rivers, our mountains and our men will always remain. That was the great declaration of one of the greatest revolutionaries and one of the greatest freedom fighters that history has ever seen. I have no doubt that they will not only remain but they will prosper in freedom.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): This House meets today in a very sombre atmosphere. This meeting and this discussion have been brought about because each one of us in this House has in his heart bled for the people who died

yesterday. In a situation like this, there are always two options open to assemblies like ours; either we are led away by the polemics of the situation, and we weep and cry and we make a long catalogue of the lethal instruments used and we almost measure in litres the blood that has flowed. Alternatively, there is another course open to us, which I am sure is more in keeping with the dignity and the heritage of this House and this nation; that we should take stock of what we can do in this respect, and do it. And we can only do this when we approach this whole matter in a quite and realistic way.

What is happening, or what happened yesterday in Vietnam was a completely logical development of what started in North Korea. If I am mistaken, it was Gen. MacArthur who when he got the hiding in Korea, gave this advice to his countrymen; in future, America should take care not to get involved in warfare in the east with foot soldiers. It is merely a logical development of that advice that today when American soldiers have been recalled from the soil of Vietnam, aerial warfare has been stepped up and resultantly, many innocent lives have been lost.

As I look at it, before we as a nation can take any action which would lead to a meaningful solution of this whole problem, we must take a good stock of the situation and the likely developments thereof. It appears to me that the present Government in Saigon has lost not only the support of the people but all credibility and capability during the elections held there and it is but a matter of time before this regime is entirely repudiated and thrown out. When that happens and if it coincides with the further escalation of these air attacks, it can be easily foreseen that a situation is developing where a coalition government is going to be firmly in place in Saigon. It is such a government which can possibly pave the way for a future where the Vietnamese can live a free life.

[Shri Ranabhadur Singh]

It has been our historical heritage that we have not been concerned with polemics but with peace. It is in this context that I would appeal to our Government to approach this problem, but I would like to sound a note of warning here. Any efforts on our part as a nation or as a people at this moment will be liable to a grave threat. The threat comes this way recently we have had a traumatic experience with US foreign policy, if we are to do anything meaningful in the context of stanching the flow of blood of the Vietnamese, we have first to make sure that our reactions, our diplomatic efforts do not come as a retaliation to that traumatic experience. We have first to lift ourselves up from the possible danger that our foreign policy might suffer from because US policy during the last war we had with Pakistan was something which was shocking to us as a nation and if we try to do something now in the context of a solution to the Vietnamese war, we must be on perfectly sure ground that we cause no eye brows to be raised in the international community that our actions have been a reaction to US policy during the last war.

Sir, as has been stated so many times over in this House just now, the only possibility open to stop this war completely is to provide some international method by which all foreign armies vacate the land and that can only be possible and that would be, I think rather hopeful at the present stage of things, if we see that somehow it is brought to all the parties concerned, that warfare and power will not prevail in this situation. Our country which only a quarter of a century ago led the world in the methods of fighting for freedom in our own land has a message and has a heritage left with it, wherein some policy or some method can be found which would be meaningful and will carry this Message to the people concerned.

MR CHAIRMAN Though we have allotted three hours for this debate, I am afraid many Members of the opposition and from the Congress who sent their names will not have an opportunity to participate, because, I would have to call the hon Minister of External Affairs to intervene at about 5.30 also. And there after a statement is to be made by the Minister of Agriculture, Shri F. A. Ahmed So, should the House concur we may extend the debate by an other half an hour I think up to 6.30 we will go on.

AN HON MEMBER One hour

MR CHAIRMAN For the time being, half an hour will be good enough. And most other Members would be able to participate. May I request the Members to be brief? Because the list is very long. I would request the Members to give due consideration to others who want to participate in this important debate today.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Shahabad)
Mr Chairman Sir when the great leader of the people of Vietnam Ho Chi Minh died and his will was published it was found that he had exhorted his people to continue the struggle for the national liberation and the unification of Vietnam and fight imperialism throughout the world wherever they tried to subjugate the people's liberation movement. That very clearly states the basic objective for which the people of Vietnam are fighting. This can also be seen in its historical perspective because in the last two decades, the House had occasions to discuss this question and many times serious situations like the present one had appeared, and the consensus expressed in the House showed that America was the only case perhaps in modern history where a strong power continues to perpetuate its folly despite the reverses and an angry public opinion throughout the world and does not see any wisdom.

In the bargain, we see the most gruesome human tragedy perpetrated before

our very eyes. Various speakers have mentioned the seriousness of the atrocities in bombing, and the new types of bombs that are being used. If I say it in one word, the bombings in Vietnam exceed all proportions. So far it has been calculated that seven million tonnes of bombs have been dropped on North Vietnam.

AN HON. MEMBER : In the whole of Vietnam.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : No, on North Vietnam itself. This is more than double the total number of bombs dropped by the Allies during the world war. I hope the House appreciates the unprecedented bombing there.

It is a historic fact that the United States did not recognise and accept the Geneva Agreement for holding elections as a means of bringing about the unity of the country and that is how the present trouble started. Instead they followed a policy of military warfare and bombing and escalation and conflict. The American society is divided; there is complete alienation of the American youth from the actions of the Government. What can be a greater condemnation of the American policy than the attitude of sizable sections of their own people? What is their objective? They want to keep their puppets there in power and change them to suit their needs. Yesterday it was Ky, today it is Thieu and tomorrow it may be somebody else. This policy is doomed to failure, whatever may be the forces behind it.

What is the history of the last few months? The American Government started the present phase of bombing on 26th December 1971, saying that it was a limited operation, necessitated by the military build-up in Laos and Cambodia and the need to protect American lives there. Mr. Sihanouk's Government was thrown out and puppet Government was set up and to support it, they put out the plea of build up in Laos and Cambodia. In south Viet-Nam they said that a Tet offensive was

building up. They said that they wanted to counter this and it was a limited operation. But it still continues and since April 1, the worst type of bombing is taking place, 500 sorties in one day. Automatic electronic device bombs were used first in Laos on the Ho Chi-Minh trail. Then in Cambodia and Viet Nam. Now it is taking a dangerous form.

If you see the Paris peace talks, despite the fact that they were long and protracted, they had made progress. The PRG'S seven point proposals. Nixon's five point proposals, finally PRG'S nine point proposals and Nixon's eight point proposals. There was almost unanimity about the military situation and agreement about the release of the POWS; the demand of the PRG was that there should be unconditional withdrawal of the American troops and it was felt that the POWS should be released, it should be simultaneous. It was on the political settlement that the difficulty arose. However, at the later stage, four parties to the talks DRVN, PRG, USA and SVN, made a significant progress. North Viet Nam and the PRG had agreed to talk to the Saigon Government, but minus Mr. Thieu. Earlier they were not even prepared to talk to them because they said it was not a representative Government. It is known Thieu was elected without allowing anyone to contest. So the talks were progressing, but we do not know what went on into the minds of Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger who was having secret talks with China. When these talks were likely to succeed and might have resulted in a political and peaceful settlement of this most vexed problem that Asia is faced with, they started the bombing. The reason they have given is that there is concentration, military build-up and need to save American lives. After April they have said that there is invasion from North Viet Nam. Nobody believes that, even the American citizen does not believe these excuses of the U. S. Government. Therefore, the tragedy is perpetuating

[Shri B.R. Bhagat]

itself; and there does not seem to be an end of the war. The solution of the Viet-Nam problem is the key to the peace in Asia and even go of a new world. Since the Americans were trying to re-align their relations with China, we had hopes, but they have been completely belied. The role which the United States is playing is rejected by its own people, by the entire people of Asia, by the entire humanity. Therefore, it is incumbent on the Government of India to heed the unanimous voice of Parliament expressing its abhorrence at the continuation of the bombing and the escalation of the conflict. I know that the Government of India have stated their point of view very clearly that bombing must stop immediately and that the matter should be settled by peaceful negotiation. But see how jittery the American Government is. The statement of the Minister on the 6th and 7th in Parliament has been described by the American Government as unfriendly. Not only that. The French Government said that the matter should be settled in the U. N. through peaceful negotiation. That has also been frowned upon by them. Therefore, they are jittery, they are desperate, they know they are losing, but it is the duty of this great country, this great people who have love for freedom and national liberation, who have fought against imperialism and colonialism and for peace in Asia, to pursue this in all the Capitals of the world. We must create consciousness, a strong public opinion in the international community against the American policy in Viet Nam, against the policy of genocide, perpetrating terror and death in Viet Nam, and create a situation in which the American Government realises its folly and retraces its steps and goes to the conference table for talks and settles this matter peacefully and in a democratic manner.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : No words of condemnation are adequate to express the indignation of this House,

and for that matter of the entire Indian people, against the savage, barbarous and inhuman bombing of Hanoi and other parts of North Viet Nam by the U. S. A. We will fail in our duty, while condemning U. S. bombing of North Viet Nam, if we do not pay our highest tribute to those brave and valiant fighters of Viet Nam who suffered for decades the miseries of French imperialism and who were under the Japanese imperialism for some years, also, and also who for several years have been facing the mightiest military power of the world, I mean the United States. It goes to the brave people of Vietnam that they have thrown the political pervers of the Nixon Administration into a mess of mid-summer madness, in committing mistake after mistake in dealing with the problems of Vietnam.

The issue of Vietnam is to be viewed not only as a human issue, not only as the issue of right to liberty of the people of Vietnam, not only as an issue of the security of the Asiatic people, but we have also a moral obligation to the people of Vietnam because we had a historical relation with them not now but centuries before. A large part of Vietnam was known as the Champa Kingdom having close link with the Indian civilisation. When the great nationalist leader of Vietnam Ho Chi Minh visited India, he admitted that he was in the true sense a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, because he showed the same spirit of revolt against the French imperialism and other imperialism which Mahatma Gandhi showed against British imperialism. It is also not known to many people in India that Netaji Subash Chandra Bose had not only close relation but cordial relation with Ho Chi Minh. Before he left Saigon for an unknown destiny after fall of Japan he instructed the top officers of the INA not to surrender to any government but to go to Hanoi and surrender to Ho Chi Minh, which they did. Therefore, it is our moral obligation that we shall stand by the people of Vietnam in their hour of misery, suffering and agony.

We, the people of India, consider that it is the inalienable right of every people and the people of Vietnam who have withstood all kinds of barbarism and savagery of different imperialisms, one after the other, to choose their own future in their own way. It is their sovereign right not only to choose their political future but their socio-economic future also according to their own genius. For that reason, our main stand should be that we should ask the US imperialists to quit Vietnam immediately. We should also ask the other big powers to keep their hands off from the issue of Vietnam. We should urge that Vietnam should be left to the people of Vietnam, to solve their problem in a way which they think best.

I know many big powers of the world today will ask, "What will happen to the people of Vietnam if we leave Vietnam in the present condition of chaos and disorder?" I would remind them of the historic remark of Mahatma Gandhi. The same logic was put forward by the Britishers when the Quit India Resolution was passed in 1942. The Britishers said, "If we leave India, there will be chaos and disorder in India." The reply given by Mahatma Gandhi was, "I prefer chaos against orderly anarchy." In the same way it is the right of the Vietnamese people to decide their own future. No other big power should meddle or muddle with the problems of Vietnam.

As other hon. members have pointed out, I also want to highlight the fact that today Vietnam has become the experimental ground of the latest and most dangerous types of weapons. It has become an experiment ground not only for USA but all other big powers for testing their newly discovered weapons.

I want to draw your attention that there is a great danger of the escalation of the crisis, and this conflict in Vietnam may spread not only to South East Asia but to other parts of Asia also. It is

linked with international confrontation also because there is already a threat of use of nuclear weapons. I do not know what will happen when nuclear weapons are used. I want to remind this House that there is another type of new weapon that has been discovered by USA which is as much powerful as the nuclear weapon used in Hiroshima. It is a weapon of 20,000 ton TNT destructive capacity and that is being used by USA in Vietnam.

Many people have suggested many remedies. I do not know whether we really have any capacity to influence any of the big powers, USA, China or Russia particularly the United States, to honour the Geneva agreement that was entered into by the North and South Vietnam. I do not think we have either the capacity, or the strength or the international position to do that. All that we can really do is to create international public opinion, world opinion against the savagery and barbarity that have been and are being committed by the big powers, particularly the United States, in Vietnam. Such international public opinion will have great force. There is a big gulf between the American government and the American people. We can tell the American people look, what has happened to the America of Jefferson, Washington, Lincoln and Roosevelt. Look how the American administration is committing mistake after mistake, crime after crime in the name of containing Communism; it is defending all kinds of corrupt and reactionary regimes fascists, militarists, imperialists and colonialists all the world in the name of containing Communism but by their conservative politics they are really strengthening the hands of communism.

We can do much to help the people of Vietnam by creating world public opinion. We have read in the newspapers that a US military contingent revolted against bombing innocent people. If world opinion can be created it will even influence

[Shri Samar Guha]

the American people inside America, then it may happen that the flowers of society of America, the youths serving in armies, air force and navy may refuse one day to go to Vietnam to commit butchery of the people there. They may revolt against their military command.

In conclusion, I would say that India presiding over the International Control Commission serves no purpose. We can serve some purpose if we can mobilise Asian public opinion and international opinion, and by using the force of that public opinion to exert pressure upon the people of America to influence their Government. That may be of some help. Otherwise, we cannot really do anything positive to stop this butchery of the Vietnamese people by USA.

Finally, the Vietnamese problem should be left to the Vietnamese alone to solve in their own way. Let them decide their future as they think best. Let all the big powers have their hands off Vietnam. Let America quit Vietnam immediately and without any delay.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) :
बन्धुत्व महोदय, इस छोटे बहादुर राष्ट्र का बलिदान हो रहा है और दुनिया की बड़ी बड़ी ताकतें निरीह बन कर देखती रहे, यह कैसे संभव हो सकता है? पिछले दिनों पेरिस में पीस कौंसिल की मीटिंग हुई। दुनिया के दो देशों से प्रतिनिधि उसमें आए थे यह तय हुआ था कि श्री कृष्ण मेनन और दुनिया के दूसरे प्रतिनिधि पेरिस में जा कर अमरीकी राजदूत से मिलें, लेकिन उन्होंने मिलने तक से इन्कार कर दिया। उस विश्व शान्ति परिषद् में वही फैसला हुआ था कि बातचीत फिर से शुरू की जाय। उस सम्मेलन में दुनिया के तरक्की पसन्द मुल्कों के लोग आये थे और अमरीका से भी काफी बड़ी ताबाब में डेमीनेट्स आये

थे। इस से जाहिर होता है कि अमरीका की नीयत क्या है। जिस तरह से हीरोशिमा, नागासाकी पर एटम बम गिराया था, आज कई जेनरेशन के बाद भी वहाँ के बच्चों का सामाजिक सम्बन्ध जापान के लोगों से नहीं हो पाता और घर-घर चोरी से हो जाय तो तलाक तक नीयत पहुँच जाती है। यही हालत आज वियतनाम की है। वहाँ विषैली गैस और कैंसर जैसी बीमारियों के बम डाले गये हैं। वहाँ के बच्चों, बूढ़ों और जनता की हालत बड़ी बयनीय है। इस पर सभी ने प्रकाश डाला है।

सभापति महोदय, आज अमरीका अपने को क्या समझता है? दुनिया के देशों का चौकीदार है या पुलिस का सिपाही है, जहाँ चाहे लड़ा हो जाय, यहाँ कम्प्यूनिज्म को नहीं आने देंगे, वहाँ सोशलिज्म को नहीं आने देंगे और आज इसी दृष्टिकोण से वियतनाम की जनता को दबाने का प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। मंडम बिन हिन्दुस्तान में घाई थी, हमारी सरकार की मेहमान थीं और हम सब लोगों को उन से मिलने का मौका मिला। उन्होंने यही कहा था कि हम बातचीत कर के एक फँसले पर पहुँचना चाहते हैं। वियतनाम अपनी आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहा है और जितनी कुरबानी वियतनाम ने की है, दुनिया में आजादी के इतिहास में कभी किसी ने इतनी कुरबानी नहीं की। जिस तरह से बंगला देश को बहुत ही मुनासिब समय पर हमारी सरकार ने रिकगनाइज किया और बंगला देश स्वतन्त्र हुआ, उसी तरह से श्री० प्रार० जी० सरकार को रिकगनाइज करने का यह सबसे उपयुक्त समय है। भारत सरकार को इसमें देर नहीं करनी चाहिये और फौरन उसे मान्यता देनी चाहिये। आज विश्व की चौथी ताकत हिन्दुस्तान भी है। सोवियत यूनियन, भारत और

बाइना अगर आज सिक्योरिटी काउन्सिल में या यू० एन० ओ० में अपने प्रभाव के देशों के जरिये प्रयत्न करे और दबाव डालना चाहें, तो अमरीका को बाइसोलेट कर सकते हैं। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप तुरन्त रिकग्नाइज करें और यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में इस मामले को उठावें, सिक्योरिटी काउन्सिल में उठाने की कोशिश की जाय ताकि इस मामले का फोरन हल हो सके और हो सकता है कि तब तक सैगान पर वहाँ के क्रान्तिकारी विजयी हो जाय। अगर सम्भव हो सके तो हमें तटस्थ ही नहीं रहना चाहिये, क्रियात्मक तौर पर भी बियतनाम को मदद देनी चाहिये। जो राष्ट्र हमेशा साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ लड़ते आये हैं, भारत ने हमेशा क्रान्तिकारियों की मदद की है, हर ऐसे देश की मदद की है तो फिर आज बियतनाम को मदद देना हमारा फर्ज हो जाता है।

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to condemn the genocide perpetrated by Nixon and his gang on the innocent people of Vietnam. Let the world know that this great democracy, the democracy of India, condemns wholeheartedly the brutal massacre of the people of Vietnam.

The people of Vietnam have a right to their own country, they are being butchered by the blood—thirsty Americans who have no right to be there. The people of Vietnam have the courage and perseverance which has been given to them by no earthly power and we hope that this supernatural power will guide and strengthen them to defeat and drive out completely the American wardogs who are trying to devour every village in Vietnam. The atrocities committed against women are unheard of in history. I would not like to repeat them here because they are too gruesome to be repeated and talked about. It is disgusting to think that an enlightened and cultured nation should use its intelli-

gence and wealth to destroy the weak, poor and small people as the people of Vietnam.

I would request that our Foreign Minister should take up this question in the Security Council and show to the world that India has always stood by the weak and has always supported those who have been tortured or tormented and that India always stands for the freedom and goodwill with all the people who are suffering and who are ill-treated by big nations. If India mobilises goodwill and coordination of other powers, I am sure, Mr. Nixon and his war-mongers will see through their falls and they will try to at least remedy what in future they may anticipate. Although they cannot bring back all the damage they have done, yet, we hope, that at least now they will stop and look back on all the bloodshed, the brutalities and the criminal atrocities they have committed against humanity.

With these few words, I would request that action be taken by our Government so that we will stand out, once again, as a peace loving country and as a country always supporting the small nations.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL (Lucknow) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, since the last decade, Vietnam has constantly borne a severe battering. A whole generation has gone by without seeing any normal times in that area. Now, we have learnt about the ruthless bombing of the American bombers and the pounding that has been undertaken by the U.S.A. Government to bomb not only the military area but the very city of Hanoi and Haiphong and, according to Radio Hanoi, the situation has become very tense.

It is inhuman to kill innocent women and children and to deny them their very existence. It is not only killing women and children of Vietnam but by polluting the whole atmosphere, it is endangering the lives of the people of countries that are surrounding Vietnam.

[Shrimati Sheila Kaul]

The Government of U S A wants to use the armaments which its factories are producing every year and, to avoid its over-spilling, has been using and selling these arms and weapons wherever possible. It does not matter to them if they are used against innocent people as long as their women and children continue to enjoy the fruits of their sale.

During the world war II, I happened to be in London I know what it is to go through War. It is hell.

What is this struggle for? To my mind, the struggle is between reactionism and progressivism, rightism vs. leftism. It is not only confined to Vietnam but also in many parts of the world. In some countries, the rightism and reactionism has been defeated by the ballot like in our great country. But in some places, it is being decided by bullets. These are the dictates of time and no power, including Mr. Nixon, can change them.

I do not wish to repeat what has been said already. In the name of womanhood, I appeal to my sisters in the United States to restrain and stop the heinous crimes that are being perpetrated by their menfolk in the streets of Vietnam. We also appeal to the women of the world to raise their voice against this brutal bombing of women and children. We condemn these bombings.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode): I rise to express my deep indignation and anguish at the barbarous action of American imperialism in Vietnam and the inhuman bombardment of Hanoi where thousands and thousands are reported to have been killed. At this grave hour which threatens peace not only in Vietnam, not only in Asia, but peace throughout the world, I feel that it is our duty to raise our voice and put our weight against the policies of Nixon Administration in Vietnam and against the atrocities committed by the American forces to crush the freedom fighters of Vietnam.

Sir, I feel that our Government has certain obligations as Chairman of the International Control Commission and as a member of the Security Council at this hour of crisis in Vietnam. I have no doubt in my mind that it should demand immediate stoppage of bombing and withdrawal of all American troops from the Vietnamese soil and for this purpose we must mobilise the world opinion. I also wish to express my admiration to the great people of Vietnam who are fighting for freedom against the imperialistic forces and who desire to have freedom to decide their own future.

I would request, in conclusion, the External Affairs Minister who is present here to tell us as to what country proposes to do not only to save peace in the world but also to help the freedom fighters in the country of Vietnam.

PROF S L SAKSENA (Maharajganj): Our Prime Minister has risen to great heights in our country. She has attained the leadership of her father in the country. I wish her to attain the same leadership of the world also. When Dien Bien Phu was besieged, Pandit Nehru issued a statement. The American Government were going to use atom bombs in Indo-China, and Pandit Nehru's statement forced them to drop that idea and completely changed the world situation. I hope, the situation today is similar to what it was then. What is happening today in Vietnam is almost similar to what the situation was then. I want that, as Chairman of the International Control Commission, we must assert our position, call a meeting of the Commission and demand immediate stoppage of bombing. Otherwise, we must immediately recognise the PRO and say that we recognise that Government as protest against the American action. I think, that will raise our status to the same great heights to which Pandit Nehru had raised when he made that statement on the occasion of Dien Bien Phu battle. I hope, the hon. Minister of External Affairs

will give us some idea as to what he proposes to do.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri) : I wish to congratulate the people of Vietnam who are fighting for liberation against the mightiest military machine known to human history. I want to emphasize one or two points. One is that the conduct of the whole war in Indo-China is done under the guidance of CIA. This point has not been brought up in the House and, therefore, I have raised it. In this connection I have a quotation from a report of as far back as 1965. It says that, when there was a discussion about the war in Indo-China, the Director of the CIA is supposed to have suggested that it is not bombing of one bridge or two bridges here and there but what they must do Indo-China, in North Vietnam, is that they must strike the airfield, the petroleum resources, the power stations and the military compounds. And, to this, the joint Chief of Staff is supposed to have added, 'This is not enough; we must also strike on their sanctuaries, railway yards, locks and dams.' In short, the very life-line of the people of North Vietnam. So, this is a total war which we must not lose sight of. They are waging a total war on the people of Vietnam and it is the duty of the people of India to stand by them. I do not know what the limitations of the Government are in this regard. But Indian public opinion must be organised. Not only this should be organised but that world public opinion should also be aroused. I appeal to the leaders of all political Parties to organise Indian public opinion and also to convene on an unofficial basis a world conference on the Vietnam issue.

18 hrs

Secondly, I wish to say a few words about the Chinese. The Chinese claim to be the leader of the great revolutionary movement in the world. Right. I have no dispute with that. But, it is not a mere coincidence that the resumption of heavy

bombing and the escalation of war have taken place after the visit of Mr. Nixon to China. Now, if the Chinese are sincere in their efforts and in their declarations about Vietnam, then they must categorically and definitely come to the aid of the Vietnamese people. And in this regard, the first step should be the recognition of the PRG by the Chinese. If this is not done, then the charge that they are in collusion with President Nixon shall be proved.

With these words I wish to remind Mr. Nixon of the fate of the hated Nazi General Marshal Goering. It is said that Marshal Goering was allergic to the very word 'culture'. In the same way, it seems, Mr. Nixon is allergic to the word 'peace'. Otherwise there is no rational explanation for Washington's reaction to the suggestions made in Delhi and Paris for resumption of peace talks. I wish to remind Mr. Nixon that he will also meet the same fate as the fate of Marshal Goering. I would therefore, urge upon him that he should read the writings on the wall and here and now should declare the resumption of Paris talks and order cessation of bombing and withdraw from the North Vietnam. The United States has no *locus standi* to be there in Vietnam. America has neither geographical nor historical nor ethnic affinities with Vietnamese. This claim of containment of Communism is all bogus because they are now playing ping pong with the Chinese. Which is the Communist power in the region other than the Chinese which they were to contain? Therefore, it is quite clear that they must in order to maintain peace in the world, in order to save whatever goodwill and good name of America is left in this respect in the world, withdraw from Vietnam and must resume the talks in Paris and stop bombing of North Vietnam. This is the minimum they can do to be a civilised government.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar) : In a war like the Vietnam war, no country,

[Shri S. A. Shamim]

no community and no individual can afford the luxury of being neutral. I am glad that this House has expressed its deep sense of anguish and protest against the bombing in Vietnam.

The fact that the American soldiers are fighting thousands of miles away from their homes is a clear proof that they are aggressors, that they are foreign forces in a country which is trying to establish its own hegemony.

It is a cruel irony that on the day when Apollo-16 is hurtling towards the moon, poisonous bombs are killing and maiming thousands of children in Vietnam. In this situation, the duty of every citizen of the world and of every country as such is not only to protest by passing resolutions and by making speeches, but by some overt act to show our solidarity with the brave fighting people of Vietnam.

I can understand the confusion created by the Americans as to North Vietnam aggressing South Vietnam but by any stretch of imagination can the American's presence be explained in Vietnam? That is something which even President Nixon cannot explain to his own people. Nixon's Government is reputed and its predecessors too, of having lied to their people. The Pentagon Papers proved it beyond reasonable doubt that American Presidents and the American administration can and have lied to their own people. Therefore, whatever the American Embassy has said in the hand-out which was issued to the Members of Parliament recently explaining as to what is happening in Vietnam and what has provoked the recent fighting should be treated as white lies. I am afraid, by condemning President Nixon alone, you will not be telling the whole truth. The People's Republic of China is in secret conspiracy about what is happening in Vietnam. How it happens that immediately after Mr. Nixon met Chou the recent occurrences have taken place, the recent fighting in Vietnam and

the complete, silent, lukewarm attitude of China? That shows probably there is some sort of secret understanding. By its lukewarm attitude China is not only supporting the American action, but is practically collaborating. Why is it that China is lukewarm at this stage of war, when the battle has entered a decisive phase already? I am not at all happy with the Russian attitude as well. We have not heard a word from Radio Moscow that the people of Moscow will never welcome President Nixon when he goes there, and that he will not be allowed to visit Moscow, in the light of what is happening in Vietnam.

Therefore, the first and the foremost thing that a country like India can do is this. We have acted according to our moral duty in respect of Bangla Desh. We must pass a resolution. Mr. Piloo Mody is not present and so I think we may pass this Resolution unanimously. I do not know why the Foreign Minister is reluctant to pass the resolution. We cannot talk out such a serious and important problem as is faced by the Vietnamese people today. Freedom is indivisible, threat to freedom is indivisible. What is happening in Vietnam today will threaten freedom movement all over the world. If we are really interested in playing our part well, we must make our stand clear that we are standing by the valiant fight of the people of Vietnam. We should point out that we are one with the people of Vietnam who are fighting against American imperialism. We must do something in concrete terms.

I am afraid, after the debate is over, we will have a pious answer to our pious wishes from our external Affairs Minister, without any concrete steps being indicated as to what we can do to help the valiant fighters in Vietnam.

Therefore, what I think is that we may pass a resolution unanimously, as Piloo

Modi is absent now from the House. It will be a unanimous expression of our solidarity with the valiant people of Vietnam so that those valiant people will know that India has given open support to her, that India has identified itself with the forces of freedom and with the forces which are fighting against imperialist aggression. And, at this stage, Sir, the least we can do is this. We must distinguish between the people of America and the Administration of America. We find the people of America protesting against American soldiers fighting in Vietnam. Their men, women and children are condemning the Administration and I hope that they will throw out the Nixon Administration in the coming elections. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is one of the rare occasions when there is unanimity of opinion amongst the political parties represented in this Parliament about the attitude that this country should adopt about the bombing of North Vietnam and the use of naked forces by the United States of America to suppress the freedom fighters and the freedom movement in Vietnam. I am grateful to hon. Members for having voiced their feelings and their approach in unmistakable terms, and I have no doubt in my mind that this will help very much not only in strengthening the will of the people of Vietnam to carry on their struggle but will also have a powerful impact on world opinion and also public opinion in the United States of America and will thus create conditions in which the United States administration may even at this stage see the wisdom of abandoning the path on which they are embarked now. I have to express my gratitude to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate and have expressed near-unanimous views about this problem.

Government have already clarified their own stand, and I would like to take

this opportunity of restating our position and our attitude in this respect. As hon. Members are aware, the heroic people of Vietnam have been waging a struggle for their freedom and independence for more than 25 years. They have borne great hardships and gone through a long period of suffering, the destruction of human life and property and yet their spirits are undaunted. It is unfortunate that instead of finding a peaceful political solution of the Vietnam problem, military means are being used to try to settle it on the battle-ground. The Government of India are convinced that apart from the unnecessary bloodshed and loss of human lives, military measures cannot solve this problem. A peacefully negotiated political solution will have to be found. Government had hoped that with the cessation of bombing on North Vietnam and the opening of the Paris talks at the end of 1968, a political solution would have emerged. Government regret that these talks were unilaterally postponed by the United States Government recently. Government deplore the unprecedented and large-scale bombing particularly of inhabited localities like Hanoi and Haiphong by the United States B-52 bombers during the last few days. This is most regrettable and will not only jeopardise the success of peaceful negotiations but may escalate into a bigger conflict. Government cannot but express their condemnation of this callousness to human suffering and resort to such large-scale destruction which will only increase bitterness. It will not deter the Vietnamese people from carrying on their struggle for their independence but will only strengthen their determination to repel force until they have achieved their goal. Government still hope that better sense will prevail and the United States Government will put an immediate stop to this large-scale bombing and revert to the negotiating table in Paris.

Several Members have made mention of the fact that very recently president Nixon had visited Peking and this

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escalation should take place only a few weeks after that visit is something which is no doubt intriguing. I would like to draw the attention of the House to a paragraph in the joint communique that was issued at the end of President Nixon's visit, in which both sides had solemnly subscribed to the well-known international doctrine and code of conduct, namely their agreement not to use force to settle any international dispute. And this is part of that communique that was issued at the end of President Nixon's visit. That such naked force should be used only a few weeks after that visit and after subscribing to that communique is a matter which can be seen by the whole world as to whether the U.S. President was at all serious when he subscribed to that document.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Is it something new he is seeing of America ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Is there anything new in what he is stating about the US ?

It is all the more regrettable that they should resort to the naked use of force so soon after having signed solemnly in a communique their determination not to resort to the use of force for settling any international dispute.

This is the general approach and this has now the unanimous support of the entire House. I am sure this will have a powerful effect in creating that international opinion, and mobilising it, on which hon. members have laid stress.

Now I would like to deal with some of the precise suggestions that have been made by hon. members, about the manner in which we can take some further action. As for the suggestion made that we should do everything possible to mobilise and activate opinion in our own country, the fact that all political parties represented in this House are unanimous in this

approach itself will necessarily activate public opinion in the country and we can take political action either jointly or on our own platform to activate public opinion inside the country.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why cannot we adopt unanimously a simple two-line resolution ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : This record is itself a very good resolution. I have a feeling that a resolution, about which there may be some difference of opinion about the words to be adopted will frustrate the very object in front of us.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : No difference of opinion. Why should there be any ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : All of us, political parties, have expressed broad agreement in favour of condemning the US action and said there should be stopping of bombing, leaving the people of Vietnam to decide their own future according to their wishes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Shall we try for a resolution tomorrow ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : He is not a very good draftsman, not for these serious resolutions.

Suggestions have been made about our responsibility as Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control. Just to refresh the memory of hon. members, I would like to point out that this Commission is not an all-purpose peace keeping force. Let us be quite clear in our mind. It was created for a specific purpose in 1954 after the Geneva Conference, and even the objectives to be achieved by this Commission were spelt out in the Geneva agreements in the Protocols that were signed at that time.

These were agreed to be the broad functions of this Commission :

(1) To supervise withdrawal of French troops ;

(2) To enforce cease-fire—cease-fire in connection with the 17th parallel when the French were present.

But the type of situation that has now developed, the United States coming in and mounting an aggression against the people of Vietnam, could never be visualised by those who attended the Geneva Conference. This was a subsequent development, and the International Control Commission, from the nature of its constitution, and if we have a look at the tasks assigned to it, certainly is not the body which can deal with a problem of this nature. (Interruption) Thirdly, to arrange for an election. So, in the nature of things, the Commission can function only with the consent of the parties concerned. If they resort to a shooting war, obviously the very basis upon which the Commission was constituted disappears. Therefore, the function of the Commission becomes extremely limited.

I would also be quite frank in saying this. Mention has been made that we should approach two Co-Chairmen. We have been in touch with the two Co-Chairmen. Who are the two Co-Chairmen? The United Kingdom and the USSR. Does it require a great deal of argument to state the obvious, that their views on this Vietnam question are entirely different? The USSR and the United Kingdom do not agree upon the essentials of the situation as is unfolding itself in Vietnam. Under the circumstances, the Co-Chairmen cannot provide any guidance and we are not prepared to act in any manner in which the type of situation that we face now could not be handled in an effective manner by the International Control Commission.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : They will all agree to the stoppage of bombing?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : They will agree to the stoppage of bombing. That is what we are saying. In fact, they had stopped bombing. That is what I have said in my basic statement, that the bombing had been stopped in 1968, and talks had started. It is all the more regrettable that when the talks were proceeding, when proposals and counter-proposals were being made, suddenly this bombing was resumed, and that process of resolving the dispute by negotiations as a result of the talks going on in Paris was reversed by resort to bombing. And all the other countries, just as we are doing, also will express their opinion strongly in favour of stoppage of bombing, and to resume negotiations in Paris. This is what North Vietnam have also indicated, that they would welcome the resumption of talks in Paris.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : Why not the Commission meet and pass a resolution that they should stop bombing?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The International Control Commission cannot, according to the protocol, go into this question. Where Parliaments are supreme, the Governments can take any attitudes. The International Control Commission has to function under a certain protocol, and any party is entitled to say that what the Commission is doing is not within its jurisdiction. Let us be quite clear about the role of the International Control Commission, the limitations under which it is functioning and also the constraints on its functioning. If it were that simple, then it is very easy. The Members of the Commission are sitting there; and the Indians, the Poles and the Canadians can get together and pass a resolution, but it has to function according to its terms of authority, within the limits of the functions that have been assigned to it. So, we must be conscious of the issues involved, and we cannot proceed on the basis that the Commission can solve all these problems.

AN HON MEMBER : Then dissolve this Commission

SHRI SWARAN SINGH Many suggestions have been made as to whether it is at all necessary to continue this Commission if it is not doing anything effective. Do not ask me to divulge the parties who are asking us not to discontinue the Commission, because there is a certain unanimity on this, of all parties, and they have been telling us 'please continue this because there may be a time when it may be still able to perform its function'

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU What about lifting the trade ban ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH There is no trade ban I do not know wherefrom you get this

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU From your replies in the House

SHRI SWARAN SINGH I can say quite clearly that there is no ban on trade with DRVN. In fact we have a trade agreement with DRVN and this was renewed in October 1971. I think the hon. Member was too busy with his local political matters and he did not bother to follow even this thing.

A suggestion was made. We are in the Security Council and we should raise it in the UN Security Council. I should like to divide this subject into two parts. Firstly, if the intention is that UN forum should be used to mobilise international opinion, my reply is in the affirmative yes, we should utilise the UN forum whether it is the General Assembly or the other organs of the UN, to state our view clearly. We can expect other countries also to come forward and state their viewpoint clearly. This is an annual feature and if the hon. Members study the UN debates, they will find that countries who are of our view have expressed their viewpoint very clearly on the issues involved in the Vietnam situation.

We ourselves have done so in the UN General Assembly at the time of the debate on the general international situation. In other forums also it can be raised.

If on the other hand it felt that any action could be taken in the UN, I should like to sound a note of caution. Action is not possible. There are various reasons for it. Firstly, North Vietnam is not yet a member of the UN. To take any action in relation to a country which is not a member of the UN would not be liked even by North Vietnam because they may have to come but they will not come unless they are members. This matter has been raised again and again. I think it is my duty to clarify the situation. Even the Government of North Vietnam does not encourage the raising of this matter in a formal manner in the UN. They attach a great deal of importance to the Geneva agreements. If there is any positive elements in the entire Vietnam situation it is the adherence by all parties concerned to the Geneva agreement. North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, United Kingdom, France, USSR even the United States—all of them say they continue to abide by the Geneva agreement. Having said that, they try to make out a case that the other side is violating it and something should be done to persuade it to conform to that agreement. If then a debate is started in the UN, outside the Geneva agreement, it will not be a development which will be in the interest of restoring peace in that region, it might wreck the very basis of this agreement. There is therefore reluctance on the part of North Vietnam and its friends to raise this matter formally in UN.

Hon. Members said that we were lukewarm. We are not lukewarm. There are other countries in the UN and in the Security Council whose attitude in supporting North Vietnam is total. Even they have not thought it fit or proper to take it up formally in the UN. We should appre-

ciate the delicacy involved and understand the reasons why this matter is not being raised in the UN.

Finally, I would again like to take this opportunity of reminding this hon. House that the whole structure of the Security Council, the peace-keeping part of the U. N. Charter and the functioning of the organs under the U. N. General Assembly, is based on one essential doctrine, that is that the primary responsibility of keeping peace is on the five permanent Members of the Security Council. This is the whole philosophy behind giving them the right of veto. That is, the Security Council cannot pass any resolution if it is not acceptable even to one Member out of the five who are permanent Members, meaning thereby that if you pass a resolution by a majority then that particular country which has got the right of veto can flout that and can resort to force of arms and can ignore the resolution. The right of veto was conceded on this basis. But the corresponding obligation on them was that they would conduct their international behaviour in such a manner as not to create situations in which every other country feels that they are responsible for disturbing the peace. But if a permanent Member of the Security Council discards this obligation, as according to our view the U. S. A. has discarded the obligation which is inherent in giving the right of veto to them, there is no remedy in the U. N. context, in the context of the Security Council or in the context of even the General Assembly. They can pass resolutions no doubt saying that this action is uncalled for, that bombing should stop etc., but there is no scope for any action there. Let us be quite clear in our minds. This is the limitation from which we are suffering.

A suggestion has been made by some hon. Members that we should convene an Asian Conference to find a solution of this problem. I would request the hon. Members who have made that proposal to take a piece of paper and pencil and jot

down the names of countries in Asia. And then the answer will be quite apparent to them. Starting from China, Japan, Thailand, North Vietnam, South Vietnam, North Korea and South Korea, we go to countries like Bhutto's Pakistan, Iran, the major part of Turkey, Saudi Arabia, the kingdom of Jordan all these are Asian countries. Is it suggested with any degree of seriousness that a gathering of such spectacular people will produce any result? It will be a very impressive gathering no doubt, but I cannot expect anything coherent coming out of it. Some of these ideas are very tempting, and they appeal to us, because it is a very obvious thing. When we are up against a difficult problem and we cannot see any light as to how to proceed, this concept of convening a Conference occurs to us. I do not blame any of these brilliant Members who put forward this idea, but I have given a very simple reply. If any hon. Member still feels that anything useful can be achieved by convening such a Conference, I will associate myself with him so that we can jointly sponsor such a meeting. But I am convinced that nothing will come out of it.

I have no doubt in my mind that the debate that has taken place today has served a very useful purpose.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: What about the PRG of South Vietnam?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I have already made a statement, and I have nothing more to add to that. Already Mr. Krishna Menon is angry with me because I gave some reasons why I am not recognising PRG today. Don't ask me to give more reasons. I would only suggest that for the time being, the decision that we have taken is the correct decision. We are watching the situation and we will see which is the appropriate time. Even Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee who was pressurising us at that time will now recognise in retrospect that it was not a formula but something which has really yielded dividends. Leave the appro-

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priateness of the time, the appropriateness of the occasion and the appropriateness of all the circumstances to us to decide what to do and at what time. If you go on repeating it, you will be compelling me to repeat the same thing over and over again. After Mr. Krishna Menon's rather angry remarks, I have no intention to repeat it again and again.

With these words, I would like to say that the debate has been very useful and it will help us very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Agriculture Minister will now make a statement about the price policy for wheat for 1972-73 marketing season.

18.37 hrs.

STATEMENT RE WHEAT PRICE POLICY FOR 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : Government after considering the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission in their report on 'Price Policy for Rabi foodgrains for the 1972-73 season', the views expressed by the Hon'ble Members in Parliament and

by the Chief Ministers at a conference held in New Delhi on 13th April, 1972, have taken the following decisions :—

(i) The procurement price for wheat for the 1972-73 season be continued at the level fixed for the previous season, i.e. Rs. 76.00 per quintal for the indigenous common white and the different Mexican varieties and between Rs. 71.00 and Rs. 74.00 per quintal for the indigenous red variety.

(ii) The existing issue price of wheat at Rs. 78.00 per quintal be continued for the year 1972-73 also.

To enable Government to announce the procurement prices of wheat for the next year's harvest well before the commencement of the Rabi sowing season, a special study of the cost of production of wheat is being expeditiously undertaken.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.38 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 18, 1972!
Chaira 29, 1894 (Saka).